FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

SKETCHES OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EDENTON, April 25, 1859.

The approach to Edenton is lovely in the extreme. The Sound is some 8 or 9 miles in width, and the view on either hand is bounded by evergreens of various kinds and hues, with here and there a glimpse at golden colored sand, sparkling in the sun-light. The first object that arrests the attention in nearing Edenton is "Hayes," the mansion of James C. Johnston, Esq., which he inherited from his father, Gov. Samuel Johnston. Edenton itself stands on a cove in the Sound, forming a semi-circle or half moon, with Hayes on one side and Pembroke on the other. Nearing the town, the first and most striking objects are the old colonial Court House, built in 1765, and the mansion of Mrs. Bond, once a Governor's Palace, erected in 1758. This building was framed in England and brought over in pieces, and is remarkable for its antiquity and architectural grace and elegance, as well as for its massive carvings and cornices inside. On Saturday afternoon I crossed an arm or frith of the bay, and visited Pembroke, once the home of Stephen Cabarrus, a Frenchman by birth, who for sixteen years represented Chowan in the Legislature of the State, and whose name is now perpetuated by Cabarrus county, which was so called in his honor. I visited his grave, which I found within a massive brick enclosure, 30 feet square and 6 feet high. Over his remains I found a large marble slab, with the following inscription: "In memory of Stephen Cabarrus, who departed this life on the 4th day of August 1808, aged 54 years." Such is the brief record over a man who had frequently been Speaker of the House of Commons in the State Legislature. The wall on one side of the tomb had crumbled and fallen in, and I could look down into the deep vault; but naught was visible save creeping vines. The coffin and remains have all decayed; but above the spot the mulberry, persimmon, cedar and catalpa trees wave their branches, and all around the box-wood grows more luxuriantly than I had ever seen. It is at least 7 feet high, and overspreads half the area of the enclosure. All around, beautiful white flowers raised their modest heads and relieved the otherwise too rank green appearance. From the grave of Cabarrus I could behold near by his own stately residence, once the seat of elegance and hospitality. I stood upon the tomb, and from thence across the bay had a commanding view of Edenton, and "Unanimity Lodge," which he represented in 1787, and loved till his death.

Once more in town, I visited the Lodge room, and there found a Masonic chair, remarkable in appearance and remarkable for its history. It is a very large mahogany arm-chair, on which is carved all the masonic emblems and devices. The seat and arms are stuffed and covered with leather; the back is composed of masonic implements, and a carved face and head, surmounted with the expression "*Virtute et Silentio.*" The chair is one in which Gen. Washington was accustomed to preside in Williamsburgh, Va., and was deposited here for safe keeping during the revolutionary war. Since then attempts have been made to get it back to Virginia, but without success. It is one of the venerable relics of the place, and possesses a strong claim on the affections of all masons.

After rummaging the Lodge, I went into the Court House, where, in the Register's Office, are deeds as early as 1696. In the County Court office I found the proceedings of the Colonial Legislature for 1742 and 1746, signed by Gabe Johnston, Gov'r, and Sam. Swann, Speaker. Among the acts passed was one for fixing the seat of government at Newbern, and establishing Circuit Courts, and rules for regulating the same. Properly the record should be in the Secretary of State's office at Raleigh.

On Sabbath I attended the Episcopal Church, and heard a sound, able and practical discourse from the Rev. Sam'l I. Johnston. This edifice was erected in 1723, and has an antique appearance, within and without. The ivy clambers up the walls and roof. All around sleep the dead of the past and the present century. Many of the monuments are elegant, costly and massive. Among the number of monuments erected to the recent dead I noticed those to Hon. William B. Shepard and Hon. Augustus Moore; men who in their lives served the State with fidelity.

On Monday I walked over to Hayes, and regretted to learn that the venerable proprietor was not at home. I however met with Thomas Thompson, Esq., who obtained the key to the burial ground, where sleep in death Judge Iredell and wife Hannah, George Blair and his daughter Nelly. Some of the family were buried there as early as 1737. Among the monuments I found one to Gov. Samuel Johnston, in the following words:

"Here are deposited, in the hope of a blessed resurrection, the ashes of Samuel Johnston and Frances his wife. He left this transitory world the 17th Aug. 1816, the 83d year of his age: She the 23d June 1801, in the 50th year of her age. Loved, honored and lamented as the best, the kindest and most affectionate of parents, their memories shall live in the hearts of their children, until they meet again in another and we trust far better world, to part no more."

On the opposite side of the shaft is the following:

"SAMUEL JOHNSTON

"was a member of Congress in 1781, Governor of the State of North Carolina in 1788 and 1789, President of the Convention of the State that adopted the Federal Constitution in 1789, Senator in Congress in 1790, and Judge of the Supreme Court in 1800. After which period he refused all public employment. He never courted popular favor, while few received more substantial evidence of public confidence. He was truly an honest man."

Close beside him rests the late Gov. James Iredell, of Raleigh, over whose remains is a large monument and tall spire, with the following truthful words:

"In memory of James Iredell, born in Edenton, N. C., Nov'r 2d, A. D. 1788. Died in Edenton, N. C., April 13th, A. D. 1853. Speaker of the House of Commons, Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Governor of North Carolina, and Senator of the United States, he added to the fame and dignity of a name rendered illustrious by the public services of his father; distinguished as a lawyer for patient labor, profound learning, vigorous logic; as a man, for urbanity of manners, purity of morals, unspotted honor; remarkable in his domestic relations for gentleness, devotion and affectionate solicitude."

On the reverse side are the words—

"*Sic itur ad astra.*"

The cemetery is surrounded by a heavy iron railing, 80 feet square and 7 feet high, under lock and key. There is a willow at each corner, and two large cedars whose spreading branches cover the entire area. The box-wood, cedar, vines and roses grow luxuriantly within the enclosure. I sat there some time, musing on the past, and left the spot feeling that nowhere else within the same space, rest the remains of three men such as Johnston, Iredell and Cabarrus, who have stamped their names on three of the fairest counties in the State.

I have occupied so much space with public objects and characters, that I have left none to devote to private incidents. From where I write, I look out on the old Iredell house, with its tall sycamore tree in front towering towards the sky. On King street are the palatial residences of Page, Warren, Badham and Paxton, embowered within the most luxuriant green spring foliage. In the distance can be seen the mansion of Col. Paine, looking out on one of the loveliest sheets of water in the world, bearing the name of Albemarle, from General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle—a man whose genius restored the crown of England to Charles the Second, after the death of Cromwell.

B.

HALIFAX, April 26, 1859.

I left Edenton about 9 o'clock on Monday night, having enjoyed much hospitality and polite attention. I regretted the absence of one venerable gentleman whom I greatly desired to see and converse with about things of "auld lang syne."

The steamer Curlew is a noble boat, and reached Black Water in time to connect with the Southern train, so that by 12 o'clock I was in the ancient town of Halifax—a town replete with reminiscences of revolutionary times. It was here that our Constitution and Bill of Rights were first promulgated to the world by Burke, Johnston, Caswell, Ashe, Jones, and other patriots. Here two of the descendants of Cromwell found a home, one of whose daughters married Joseph Montford, who in 1771 was appointed, by the Duke of Beaufort, Deputy Grand Master of Masons for the province of America,—whose daughter in turn married Wilie Jones, the man who prevented the adoption of the U. S. Constitution in Hillsborough in 1788, despite the learning of Johnston, the eloquence of Davie, or the abilities of Iredell. Here too were carried, as prisoners of war, the Scotch Loyalists who were defeated at Moore's Creek. Among them were Gen. McDonald and Kingsborough McDonald, the husband of the celebrated heroine Flora—a husband whom she visited whilst confined in Halifax, and at whose *command* she reluctantly returned to Scotland, leaving him a prisoner of war. Here too the Rev. John McLeod, who preached at Long Street, Barbecue, and Bluff churches, was confined as a prisoner, but discharged upon the Rev. James Campbell becoming surety that he would preach no more in the Scotch settlement until the close of the contest.

The vestiges of the old Court House can be seen near the river—a court house in which Iredell, McLain, Hooper, Davie, Brown, Daniel, Moore, and others of a later day, were accustomed to appear. Near the Court House stands a house now occupied by Ex-Att'y Gen. Daniel. It was in this house that Tarleton, on his march from Wilmington, met Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Ashe, and had with them a celebrated passage of wit—for which see Wheeler, page 186.

I of course visited the Mason's Lodge, and found it a venerable building, literally and emphatically embowered in sycamores, oaks and cedars. The records of this Lodge from 1765 are in a perfect state of preservation. Its charter, from the Duke of Beaufort, is dated at London, 21st Aug. 1767, and was unanimously and graciously accepted in Nov. of the same year.

The old church is one of the few now in the State in which the "sounding board" is retained over the pulpit. The grave yard in the rear is an object of interest. In it rest John Boylan, the father of Wm. Boylan, Esq., Mrs. Justinia Nash, Frances Ann Brimage, Sarah Davie, wife of Gen. Wm. R. Davie, and daughter of Gen. Allen Jones. Here too reposes the Hon. John Sitgreaves, the predecessor in office of the late Judge Potter. Judge Sitgreaves died in March 1802. It was before him and Judge Patterson that the case of the U. S. vs. Maunier *et al* was tried for murder on the high seas. For the U. S., Hill; for the prisoners, Martin. They were found guilty and executed in 1792, and are said to have been the first men hanged under the Constitution and laws of the U. S.

The Superior Court is in session—his Honor Judge Dick presiding. I noticed inside the bar three ex and one present Attorney Generals, viz: Moore, Ransom, Batchelor and Jenkins. The business seemed to be progressing to the mutual pleasure of Bench and Bar.

B.

W. C. & R. Railroad.—The "*Old North State*," is the name of the first locomotive purchased for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and which will shortly arrive at Wilmington.—*Char. Democrat.*

Hillsborough Savings' Bank.—The Hillsborough Savings Institution was fully organized on Friday last by the election of the following gentlemen as Directors, viz: Thomas B. Hill, Josiah Turner, Sen., Thomas Webb, George Laws, Charles M. Latimer, James C. Turrentine, and W. F. Strayhorn. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, Thomas B. Hill was elected President, and Thomas Webb Cashier.—*Recorder.*

Sale of Charlotte and S. C. Railroad Stock.—174 Shares of this Stock were sold last week in this place at public auction, and brought the following prices: 60 Shares, 873 75; 59 do. 74 00 40 do. 74 25; 10 do. 74 50; 5 do. 74 75.

Char. Dem.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1859.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Democratic Convention at Asheville on the 22d ult., nominated David Coleman, Esq., for Congress. Mr. Coleman had already (before nomination) been canvassing the District with Mr. Vance who is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Avery, the Democratic candidate defeated last year by Mr. Vance, declined to allow his name to go before the Convention.

A Convention will meet at Charlotte on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Craige. Meetings have been held and delegates appointed in Anson and Lincoln Counties; and meetings are called in Rowan and Mecklenburg for the same purpose.

The Convention in the Edenton District to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Shaw is to meet at Winton, Hertford County, on the 24th inst.

A Democratic meeting in Bladen on Monday last approved the course of Hon. Warren Winslow, and the call for a Convention at Wilmington on the 26th inst. Thirty delegates were appointed.

WHIG MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The proceedings of this meeting were delayed, somewhere, till after the meeting of the District Convention, but we publish them, late though it be, for the sake of the cause and of the respected Whigs whose names appear in the proceedings. We hope, with the Secretary, that "our party has seen its darkest day."

VIOLENT STORM.—We learn that on Wednesday afternoon of last week portions of Robeson and Richmond counties were visited with a great storm of wind, rain and hail, which did considerable damage to some plantations. The hail fell in quantities never before seen there, lying, in drift places, 18 inches deep. Some of it remained on the ground till Sunday morning.

FREIGHT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Hillsborough Recorder has been furnished with the following list of articles sent from Durham's Station, during the months of March and April 1859:

1725 barrels of Flour.
1013 bushels of Corn.
1218 bushels of Wheat.
279 bales of Cotton.

Nearly all the Flour was sent to one firm in Norfolk, Va.; the Wheat and Cotton went to Petersburg; the Corn did not go out of the State, but was sent up the Road to supply local demand. Other articles, such as corn meal, tobacco, &c., sent in smaller quantities, not enumerated.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.—The Board of Internal Improvements, with a view to facilitate transportation on the railroads in which the State has an interest, has authorized the Governor to confer with the Presidents of the roads, so as to secure the passage of produce and merchandize to and from the seaboard without changing cars, and at uniform and reasonable rates. The Governor has accordingly invited the Presidents to meet him in Raleigh on the 17th inst.

It is probable that much good will result from such a meeting and such arrangements.

HIGHER LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—Under this head the N. Y. Journal of Commerce has a long article on the following Notice, copied from the Weekly News, published at Enterprise, Mississippi:—

"To Ship Owners and Masters of our Mercantile Marine.

WE, the undersigned, will pay three hundred dollars ($300,) per head for one thousand (1000) native Africans, between the ages of fourteen (14) and twenty (20) years, (of sexes equal), (likely, sound and healthy,) to be delivered within twelve (12) months from this date, at some point which is accessible by land, between the ports of Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Texas. The contractors giving thirty (30) days' notice as to the time and place of delivery; or we will pay fifty ($50) dollars extra if delivered to us at Enterprise, Clark County, Miss.

WM. S. PRICE, SEN.	A. V. WOLVERTON,
WM. TOM SMITH,	JOSEPH BORDEN,
GEO. W. DOBY,	JAMES M. HAND,
A. PERRYMAN,	GEO. W. FREEMAN,
REESE PRICE, Sen.	J. L. GEORGE,
ABRAM CARR,	SAML. R. OLIPHANT,
THOS. WOLVERTON,	WM. MARSHALL,
SAML. W. HOWZ,	JAMES W. WINN,
WM. S. PRICE, JR.	JAMES M. PARKS.

April 10th, 1859.

That we will meet the above, reference is made to the following houses in Mobile, Ala., Boykin and McRae, Tate, Stewart & Co., G. Goode, Patrick, Irwin & Co., G. P. Kelly.

We who have signed this advertisement, profess to be law-abiding citizens, but cannot respect any act purporting to be law, which we believe to be unconstitutional: as such, we esteem that which interdicts the slave-trade, either domestic or foreign:

They are regarded as merchandise and slaves here, and in their native country to their brethren; the latter condition is forbidden by Divine law, but the same law says to the Hebrews, you *shall* enslave the heathen around you, and they *shall* be a perpetual inheritance for your children. We have never known native Africans semi-civilized but by our plan of the American institution of domestic slavery.

We feel that great mutual benefits have, and are flowing from the institution, and esteem it a duty to extend the privilege of becoming semi-civilized to other of Africa's degraded race, by mingling, at least, a like number with the four millions now among us, that reciprocal benefits may result."

Upon this, the Journal's remarks are so strong and just that we copy a portion of them, as follows:—

"Two prominent and very serious evils have already resulted from the higher law doctrine, as announced in the U. S. Senate eight or ten years ago by Wm. H. Seward, and echoed and re-echoed through the pulpit and the press. One is a growing contempt for all law. The fact will hardly be denied by any one. It is patent on all sides. Some may attribute it to other causes, and other causes may have co-operated; but when half the pulpits in the land and half the presses, are engaged from year to year in denouncing particular laws and declaring that they ought not to be obeyed, and in vilifying the government and Congress from whom the laws emanate, a different result would be next to a miracle. Along with this disrespect for the laws, comes, of course, a carelessness in the public mind about their enforcement; and a difficulty, not to say impossibility, in finding juries who will convict a transgressor, or judges who will sentence him to the punishment he deserves; especially if the crime lies in the direction of popular sentiment. The consequence is that, to an alarming extent, crime goes unpunished. This again encourages the commission of crime,—there being so little probability of punishment,—and thus we are drifting upon rocks and quicksands, from which escape will be impossible without a speedy and effectual reform.

The other great evil to which we allude as resulting from the higher law doctrine and the practice under it, is the reaction which it produces at the South. Ten years ago, and especially thirty years ago, before the Abolition crusade commenced, the tone of public sentiment at the South, on the subject of the slave trade, was as healthy as at the North. It was also, in all the slave States bordering upon the free, becoming adverse to the long continuance of slavery; insomuch that in every one of those border slave States, conventions were held, or other public action was taken, looking to the gradual abolition and final extinction of the system. * * *

Now for the slave *trade*. Until within the last year or two, there had not been an instance, for between thirty and forty years, to the best of our knowledge and belief, of a cargo of slaves being brought into the U. States from abroad; and as we said before, public sentiment at the South was unanimous against the traffic, and in favor of sustaining the laws of Congress which prohibited it under the severest penalties. But behold the change! The Constitution or compact by which the Northern and Southern States covenanted to become one nation, stipulated, as the result of long continued and anxious deliberation, for *the surrender of fugitive slaves*, on their being claimed by their masters. An Act was passed by Congress in 1793, and approved by the immortal Washington, designed to carry this stipulation into effect. But in process of time it became in a great measure inoperative, (if it was not so from the first) and the South demanded a law which should be efficient for the object sought. At length, in 1850, such a law (the present fugitive slave law) was enacted. Immediately the cry was raised at the North, that it could not and should not be enforced. And then ensued a ferocious warfare against the South, and especially against the slave interest, which has continued to this day. The law was denounced from the pulpit and the press as immoral and wicked; * * * so that in one way or another the law has been rendered in a great measure inoperative, and thus the South has been practically denied the fulfilment of what was to them an important, and, according to Chief Justice Story, an indispensable condition of the national compact. Added to this, was a grand system of *stealing slaves from their masters*,—both from their plantations, and from themselves personally if traveling with servants through the Northern States. It is estimated that within the last eight years, several thousand slaves have been stolen or decoyed away from their masters by Abolition emissaries and agents. Thus the South find that in the estimation of Northern clergymen and others (i. e. many of them) whose business it is to tell men their duty, it is no crime, but a meritorious act, to trample under foot a law of Congress; and they naturally reason that if this be so, they may as well profit by the teaching, and supply at one extremity of the Union, the vacuum caused by Abolition thievery at the other end. Here is the secret of whatever disposition there is at the South to revive the slave trade, and to screen the parties concerned in the importation of slaves. We are not sure that in any instance thus far, a jury have decided contrary to the evidence, but we can readily imagine that neither juries nor the community generally at the South, manifest as much earnestness in bringing this class of criminals to justice, as they would do if they had been honestly dealt with by the North. At any rate, Northern men should be able to wash their own hands from such misconduct, before they complain of it in others. Whatever the South are doing or intend to do on this head (and we trust it is not much), is done by way of retaliation, and to place themselves back, as nearly as they can, in the position where they stood prior to the stipulation in regard to fugitive slaves, which the North practically refuse to carry out."

This is the truth, boldly spoken, by a Northern press to its Northern readers. It ought to have a good effect; but when did any thing just and sensible ever restore fanaticism to reason?

It is proper to add, that we are as thoroughly opposed to this Mississippi movement as to the Massachusetts stealings. And we hope there are not a thousand men north of South Carolina who are in favor of it. There would not have been one man in all the South in favor of it but for Northern violations of Southern rights.

STATE STOCKS.—The last sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York are quoted at 99¼. Virginia 97. Tennessee 93. Missouri 87.

A SICKLY SET.—In the canvass for Governor of Virginia, Goggin appears to be too much for his democratic opponents. First Letcher got sick and went home; and now Montague, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has fallen into the same condition, and though he follows Goggin, he has nothing to say.

Guilford Superior Court.—Among the large number of cases disposed of, was that of the State vs. W. A. Winbourne, who was formerly sheriff of this county, charged with having aided the celebrated murderer Chipman in breaking jail, about a year since, and escaping the punishment which had been placed upon him. As Mr. Winbourne had for several years past served in the capacity of sheriff, and the people generally having had the greatest confidence in him, a considerable interest has for some time past pervaded the public as to the result of the trial, in which was involved the integrity and responsibility of their old and faithful officer; and notwithstanding many of Mr. Winbourne's friends were confident that he would meet with an acquittal, the evidence in the case was so pointed that the jury returned with a verdict of guilty.

Greens. Cor. Pet. Exp.

The Charlotte Democrat, on the contrary, says that "the Jury rendered a verdict against the Sheriff for not exercising more care and watchfulness over the prisoner, but it was not proven that he in any way aided him to escape. He was fined $50."

WHIG MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the Whigs of Montgomery county assembled at the Court House in Troy, on Tuesday 26th inst., to appoint delegates to represent the county in the Convention to be held in Graham for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Edmund Deberry to the chair, and appointing E. C. Chambers secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting; and on motion of Dr. J. H. Montgomery a committee of five were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. H. Montgomery, S. H. Christian, Miles Haywood, Aaron Saunders and Wilburn Lassiter; who having retired for a short time reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is evident that the increasing depravity, wholesale corruption, unbounded extravagance, and factious tendencies of the Democratic party will utterly ruin our "once happy country" unless contravened; it is the imperative duty of all good and conservative men to rally around the standard of the tried and faithful whig party, under whose guidance this government was prosperous and glorious, and to use every honorable means in their power to defeat this factious, corrupt and faithless Democracy; therefore,

Resolved, That we cheerfully and heartily co-operate with all conservative men in this Congressional District to elect a man to represent us in the ensuing congress, who will in his actions be guided by the constitution and will discourage sectional strife for party and political ends, and who will boldly and frankly meet the responsibilities of his position, "while vice prevails and impious men bear sway."

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the suggestion of our sister counties in this congressional district to hold a Convention in the town of Graham, in Alamance county, on the first Tuesday of May next, to select a good and conservative man for whom we will cast our suffrages in the coming election, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the integrity and conservatism of our able and true representative, John A. Gilmer—that we denounce his traducers as vilifying him for party purposes, and that we unhesitatingly commend him for his unflinching devotion to the Union and for his consistent and patriotic course.

Resolved, That we unanimously rejoice in the prospect of defeating the treacherous and corrupt party, which is now in power, in the next Presidential election and condemn the present Federal Administration as "powerless for good and only potent for evil."

In accordance with the 2d resolution, the following were appointed delegates to the Convention: E. C. Chambers, Wm. J. Ewing, Jere. Luther, Calvin Rush, R. T. Steele, W. F. Brookshire, J. T. Bruton, Neill Gillis, Dr. A. Simmons, D. Pitman, J. Batten, L. Boyd, M. Hunsucker, Wade Hurley, Wm. Auman, Wm. Cagle, J. G. Allen, Calvin Cagle, Jesse Saunders, John Cotton, T. J. Bright, J. Revel, George Coggins, N. Bingham, Dr. Jas. Crump, Zeb. Russell, L. Elliot, J. Rives, J. D. Coggins, S. H. Christian, J. C. Andrews, C. W. Wooley, W. B. Ingram, G. A. Graham, W. G. Deberry, Miles Haywood, E. G. L. Barringer, Dr. P. W. Wooley, P. Frasier, J. F. Burkhead, Wm. Galloway, Jesse Spenser, C. J. Cochran, M. A. Monroe, W. H. McRae, Wilburn Lassiter, Calvin Jordan, Allen Jordan, Mason Parker, Wm. McAulay; and on motion the chairman was added to the list.

The meeting was entertained by speeches from Sam'l H. Christian and Hon. Edmund Deberry. Mr. Christian in his happy manner exposed the corruption and inefficiency of the "spoils party" and ably and eloquently discussed the political issues of the day. Mr. Deberry, formerly member of Congress for many terms, is now aged; but his energies seemed to be aroused by the startling emergencies and dangers into which our country has been drawn by the recklessness of the dominant party, and as he drew a comparison between the present and past condition of our government and briefly reviewed the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, and as an aged parent to his attentive children, uttered words of wisdom, a spirit of determination and enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, which augured much for our party in the coming elections.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer.

The meeting then adjourned.

EDMUND DEBERRY, Ch'mn.

ED. C. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

Meeting of the Trustees of the University.—A meeting of the Trustees of the University was held in the Executive office on Friday last, present, His Excellency Gov. Ellis, President of the Board, and Messrs. Bryan, Bragg, Manly, Courts, Ruffin, Hinton, Barringer, and Holden.

On motion the President of the Board was authorized to appoint a committee of twelve members of the Board to invite the President of the United States to visit the State and be present at the next Commencement at the University—the Governor to be a member of the committee, making thirteen. Also, to invite the Hon. Jacob Thompson and other friends of the President, who may be disposed to visit the University at the time mentioned. It is confidently hoped that the President will find it convenient to accept the invitation.

The Board also carefully considered the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and, on motion of Judge Ruffin, unanimously instructed Mr. Manly, the Secretary and Treasurer, to subscribe on behalf of the University one hundred thousand dollars in the stock of said Bank. The Board seemed to entertain the opinion that the right is reserved in the charter to the Trustees to subscribe as much as two hundred thousand dollars, and that individual subscriptions cannot affect this right, thus reserved; but it was thought best to subscribe but one hundred thousand at this time. The further and final subscription will be considered and determined on at a future meeting of the Board.

Gov. Swain was prevented by indispensable duties at the University from attending the meeting. We are glad to hear that his health has much improved, and that he is gradually recovering his usual strength.—*Ral. Standard.*

Rev. J. M. Atkinson.—The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Pastor of the church in Raleigh, who has been industriously engaged for some time back in securing the necessary amount to found a first class seminary for the education of young ladies, in the Capitol of our State, spent a few days in this place last week. It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the amount necessary to secure the subscription of $10,000 by an elder of the church in Raleigh, is nearly completed. The favor of God seems to have rested upon the enterprise from its inception. The Presbyterians of Fayetteville have responded with their usual liberality and Mr. Atkinson left on Monday much encouraged in his agency.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The steamship Bremen, from Bremen on the 16th and Southampton on the 19th, arrived here this forenoon.

In both Houses of Parliament on the 18th of April explanations were given of the British foreign policy, according to Lord Derby's promise; and the London Times congratulates the country that "a full and frank exposition has been made of our foreign relations with the Continental Powers, and that all parties agree as to the great features of the question and as to the policy which it behooves Great Britain to adopt." The Times goes on to say that, "whatever minor differences of opinion may be evoked by future discussions, the explanations of last night show that all parties in England are at least agreed to stand upon the treaties of 1815 and to require Austria to keep strictly within the limits of those treaties." The Times in its city article of April 19th, says: "The funds opened this morning at a decline of an eighth, but owing to the receipt of better financial news from Paris there was subsequently a slight improvement. The first quotation of Consols for money was 94¾ a 94¾, but the market closed full at 94¾. At a later hour there was a tendency to an increased firmness. French advices received on Saturday, which seemed to corroborate the impression that the Emperor requires more time, (the middle of May being mentioned as the earliest period for complete readiness,) stated also that an immediate announcement was expected in the Moniteur to the effect that every thing had been smoothed for the meeting of the Congress, and the non-fulfilment of this anticipation was a chief cause of the dullness at the opening of the market."

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, May 2.

The North Britain has arrived with advices to the 20th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th. The Queen says in her speech that a dissolution had been resolved upon in order to give the country an opportunity of expressing its opinions upon the public affairs and give confidence to the government in the House of Commons. The dissolution was to take place on the 23d, and the elections would follow a few days afterwards. Sardinia accepts the principle of disarmament. Final propositions from England to Austria touching the Congress were sent to Vienna on the 19th. The *Moniteur* of the 19th (the latest) says that France willingly proves her conciliating disposition and promised to request Piedmont to disarm, on condition that she and the other Italian States shall be allowed to take part in the Congress. Every thing justifies the belief that no further obstacles will oppose the assembling of the Congress.

Latest.—The aspect of affairs is re-assuring.

Commercial.—The sales of cotton for the three days amounted to 14,000 bales, the market closed dull at a decline of 1-16th. Orleans middling 7 5-16; Uplands 6¼d. Flour, an advancing tendency. Wheat buoyant at an advance of 6d to 1s. Spts. Turpentine 42s. but holders demand 44s.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Appropriations by the last Congress.—From an official statement just prepared for publication, it is shown that Congress at its last session appropriated for legislative, civil and miscellaneous purposes, nearly $11,000,000; for diplomatic and consular appointments, $1,050,000; for Indian Department, revolutionary, invalid and other pensions, upwards of $3,250,000; for the army and other military objects, $15,250,000; for the naval service upwards of $10,500,000; for ocean mail service $341,000. Making a total of $41,367,699!

In addition to the above, seven millions were voted for the permanent appropriations, including collection of revenue and other purposes, payable from the current proceeds.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending April 1st, are $22,500,000, including $8,500,000 from loans. Expenditures for the same period are nearly $18,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Mexican Affairs.—The last news from Mexico wears a character more thoroughly hopeless than any that has preceded it, bad as that may have been. Province against province; chief against chief; civil war every where; Indians and robbers roaming the country unchecked in their depredations; England with her fleets pressing both on the eastern and western coasts for immediate payment, and our own citizens on the eve of entering Sonora and Chihuahua to take possession. What country is at this moment so wretched as Mexico?

The Wheat Crop.—A friend in Catawba county, under date of the 25th, writes to the Charlotte Democrat, that "The wheat crop is looking finely, and the prospect is that the husbandman will be abundantly rewarded for his labor. The prospect in adjoining counties is also cheering."

A writer in one of the Northern papers on school discipline says: "Without a liberal use of the rod it is impossible to make boys *smart*."

A negro, being asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir, he's a member of Congress."

MARRIED,

In the upper end of Richmond county, on the morning of the 19th of April, by Rev. N. T. Bowden, D. N. PATTERSON, M. D., to Mrs. CAROLINE A. SMITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McRae.

At Mount Vernon Seminary, on the 16th March, by Elder T. S. Yarbro, Dr. O. P. LUTHER, to Miss LATTIE J. EMERSON.

By the same, in Pittsboro' on the 27th April, Mr. WM. FOOSHEE, to Miss JOHANNA BURKE.

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 18th ult., Mrs. FRANCES REYNOLDS, wife of Wm. J. Reynolds, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and daughter of the late Stephen Birdsall, of Raleigh.

Very suddenly in Montgomery county, on the 17th ult., in her 57th year, Mrs. JANE McLEOD, wife of Alexander McLeod. The deceased was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She leaves a numerous family, together with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. May 3d and 4th—Steamers Rowan and Fanny, with passengers and goods for J R Murchison, W K Blake, J Shaw, H E Colton, M A Baker, Jos Ottaburg, D Anderson, Murchison, Reid & Co, H L Myrover, J H Pritchett, G W Williams & Co, A Holmes, Jr, W A Kuper, Western R Road, McArthur & McMaster, M Faulk, H & E J Lilly, Mrs Banks, R E Heide, S J Hinsdale, C E Leete, 1200 Bars R Road Iron, Beaver C Co, J H Hall, J C Poe, H Saunders, D & W McLaurin.

THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extract from a late article by Professor Buckley, published in Silliman's Journal. The Professor made several surveys of the highest peaks of the mountains, the results of which he communicates—(they are in the main familiar to our readers)—and then adds the following particulars, which will be interesting, in view of the interest awakened, and increasing, in the mountain scenery of our State:

The months of September and October were uncommonly dry, which enabled us to continue exploring nearly the entire time. The toil was great, and the difficulties to be encountered can only be imagined by those who have ascended the steeps of the unfrequented Southern Alleghanies, through laurel thickets (Rhododendrons and Kalmia,) and multitudes of the prickly locust (Robinia hispida,) which has a *penchant* for scratching the face and hands, tearing the clothes, and occasionally the skin beneath. We found the Viburnum lantanoides or hobble-bush with its straggling branches, very troublesome on the Smoky Mountains. Notwithstanding all this we have the mountains and their glorious scenery. We encamped eleven nights on their tops; and saw that the stars were brighter, and the planets apparently larger than when seen from the valleys below. Then also the wonderful comet (Donati's) made the northwest luminous with its bright head and mysterious tail, soon after the setting sun.

The scenery of these mountains, especially those in those in the Smoky Range, abounds in precipices and deep chasms, surpassing any thing we remember to have seen among the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The spectator on the highest Smoky Peaks can enjoy a more varied view than from any other point in the Southern Alleghanies. East Tennessee with its towns, rivers, and the Cumberland mountains in the distance, is spread beneath at the west. On the north can be seen the Clinch mountains extending into Kentucky. At the northeast, east, and southeast, in full view, are all the higher mountains of North Carolina, and at the south the smaller ones of Northern Georgia. Such prospects *pay* the explorer for his toil; their remembrance is always sweet. The country on the Tennessee side is much lower than in North Carolina, and the descent of the Smoky mountains is generally more abrupt and precipitous into the former State, than into the latter.

The highest Smoky mountains are near the head waters of the Ocona-luftee and Little Pigeon rivers, being accessible from Tennessee via Sevierville, and up the Little Pigeon to a Mr. Hawkins', who lives eight miles from the top of the gap road, which is near the alum cave; and from North Carolina by the road up the Ocona-luftee to Mr. Collins's house, seven miles from the top of the afore-named gap-road.

The geology of the mountains south and west of Asheville has a good deal of sameness, they being composed of crystalline rocks, with the exception of a narrow strip, extending southwest along the Unaka or Smoky mountains which belongs to the taconic system of Emmons. The taconic rocks here consist of dark colored shales in which we do not remember to have seen any organic remains. The strata of these rocks are in many places nearly and often quite vertical. They are well exposed along the Middle or Straight Fork of the Ravensfork in descending from Mount Guyot to the Ocona-luftee. They also occur at the summit of the gap-road near Mount Mingus, and extend two or three miles down the road into North Carolina. The chief rocks of the Haywood mountains are granite, gneiss and mica slate, excepting a small portion near the Smoky Range, where the taconic rocks are again found. The Shining-Rock mountain about eleven miles south of the Forks of the Pigeon is entirely of white or milky quartz, and is probably the largest mass of that rock at any one point in the Alleghanies. It has a fine appearance in the distance and is deservedly becoming quite a place of resort. We believe that Haywood and Jackson counties, N. C., have not as yet afforded any paying mines to those who have been at the expense of working them, but it must be admitted that they have been little explored for that purpose. Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, contemplates a survey of those mountains next summer, and we suspect that he will destroy the golden dreams of a few who build castles upon undeveloped mineral wealth.

This region has long been a favorite place of resort for the botanist. Here there is a strange mixture of northern and southern species of plants, while there are quite a number which have been found in no other section of the world. In the months of May and June when the Kalmia, Rhododendrons and Azaleas are in bloom, these mountains and valleys present an array of floral beauty which is indigenous to no other section of the United States. The much vaunted western prairies with their interminable sameness, are by no means as beautiful. The Rhododendron Catawbiense, Kalmia latifolia and Azalea calendulacea, are not excelled by any native floral beauties; the two last abound in nearly every section of these mountains, but the first rarely descends into the valleys. Besides these the Rhodedendron maximum, (laurel,) Rhododendron punctatum, Azalea arborescens and nudiflora, Oxydendrum arboreum, Chionanthus Virginica, Halesia tetraptera, Clethra acuminata, Robinia hispida and viscosa, Stuartia pentagyna, Liriodendron tulipifera, Magnolia acuminata, Umbrella, and Fraseri, grow there more or less abundantly, and they are all ranked as among the most ornamental trees and shrubs of the Atlantic States. The Pyrus Coronaria is very common south of the French Broad river; Catalpa occurs in several places along the same river and in the mountain valleys near the Warm Springs; Cladastris grows at Paint Rock, Tenn., which is near the Warm Springs. Most of the highest mountain tops are covered with the Abies nigra and Abies Fraseri: the former is the black spruce, and is erroneously called the balsam; the latter is the true balsam with blisters in its bark, from which balsam is collected. It attains a greater size than Pursh or Nuttall have given it in their works. We measured some on Wilson's Balsam and near Cathey's Peak, which were more than three feet in diameter and from eighty to one hundred feet high. The black spruce appears to grow at a lower elevation than the balsam, but neither of them are often met beneath an height of 4000 feet.

The banks of streams and coves of these mountains have some of the largest trees in the United States east of Mississippi river. There is a Tulip tree or Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera,) near the Pigeon river in Haywood Co., N. C., about eight miles from the Tennessee line, thirty-three (33) feet in circumference at three feet from the ground, or eleven feet in diameter, and upwards of one hundred feet high. Another on the western slope of the Smoky mountains in Tennessee, on the Little Pigeon river, is twenty-nine feet in circumference at three feet from the ground. Near this locality we also measured a chestnut (Castanea vesca,) thirty-three feet in circumference at four feet from the ground. It is a noble living specimen, apparently sound, and of nearly a uniform diameter upwards, for forty or fifty feet. About two miles farther up the same stream there is a hemlock, or spruce pine, (Abies Canadensis) nineteen feet and two inches in circumference at four feet from its base. Here also the Halesia tetraptera attains an uncommon size, being from two to three feet in diameter, and about sixty feet high. On Jonathan's Creek there is a white oak (Quercus alba,) nineteen feet in circumference at three feet from the ground. This list of large trees could greatly be extended, but enough have already been cited to show the richness of those coves and valleys.

On the Haywood mountains we saw a few specimens of the Betula excelsa (yellow birch,) and Mr. Curtis says he found it on the Black mountain. Among several shrubs which we obtained for cultivation the Pyrularia oleifera or oil-nut is peculiarly interesting. It grows to the height of from five to ten feet, and bears a pear-shaped fruit little more than an inch in diameter, which is so oily that it will burn like a candle if a wick be drawn through it. Squirrels are fond of it, and cattle have a great liking for the young branches and leaves of the Pyrularia. Last spring we saw an abundance of it in the edge of some woods fenced into a wheat field, and in October we again went there after the fruit; but the harvest was past, the field had been pastured with cattle, which had destroyed nearly all of the Pyrularia. Hence it has already become rare, and the general occupancy of the mountains with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep would soon destroy it entirely. Mr. Durand of Philadelphia thinks that the oil expressed from it is superior to the best olive oil. Our specimens of the Pyrularia have been planted at Philadelphia, New York, and at the botanic garden of Cambridge, near Boston, and also some of them have been sent to Paris to the Acclimating Society of France, whose object is to acclimate useful trees, shrubs and plants.

On Mount Mingus we first met with the Rugelia, a new genus of Shuttleworth, in the natural order Compositæ, which has not yet been described in American works on botany. It is frequently found along the Smoky mountains to the extent of twenty-five or thirty miles. Dr. Gray recognized it at once, he having received it from Mr. Shuttleworth, a European botanist to whom Rugel sent plants. Sixteen years before, in the early spring, we had visited those same mountains with Dr. Rugel, a German botanist, and we were right glad to learn that his name was affixed to one of their interesting plants. The Solidago glomerata grows on most of the Balsam mountains, and the Potentilla tridentata of the New England mountains also grows on the bald peaks of Macon county, North Carolina.

The Carolina mountains have a great variety of huckleberries (Vaccinium and Gaylussacia) ripening in succession from July to September. When we first met with acres of those bushes, in September, covered with large delicious fruit, the temptation was so great that we partook rather freely, expecting to pay the penalty of over indulgence, but were happily disappointed. Judging from the experience of others and our own on many occasions, those berries are remarkably healthy. Most of them were larger than any we ever saw at the south. The Vaccinium Constablei of Gray, which sometimes grows ten or fifteen feet high (on Shining Rock,) was covered with ripe fruit as late as the middle of October. There are several species of the huckleberry which are worthy of cultivation. The common high blackberry (Rubus villosus) is often found in dense patches on and near the mountain tops, with its stems smooth, and destitute of prickles. This rule is constant. We do not remember to have met with an exception. The same species growing in the valleys has its stems armed with prickles.

In the month of September many of the women and children dig "sang," (Aralia quinquefolia,) in the valleys and on the mountain sides. The dry roots of the ginseng or "sang," as it is always there called, are worth at home twenty-five cents per pound. We met with one man who had bought 30,000 pounds, and we remember being with one family whose children sold seventy pounds of dried sang. These roots are dug with a long narrow hoe called the "sang hoe."

Snow birds (Fringilla nivalis) we saw on the Black mountain, and also on many of the other Balsam mountains south and west of Asheville. They were solitary or in pairs, showing evidently that they breed in those places. Another species of bird, whose summer habitat is generally supposed to be confined to the north, also breeds and summers in those Balsam mountains. It is the Crossbill (Loxia curvirostris) whose curious bill is well adapted to extract seeds from the cones of the black spruce and balsam trees. In the mountain valleys we frequently met with many northern birds, among which was that sweet songster, the rose-breasted Grosbeak (Fringilla Ludoviciana).

The tedium of the night, when encamping on the mountains, is almost always enlivened by the stories of the guides and their adventures in hunting. They all positively assert that the bears in early spring, when first emerging from their winter quarters, are as fat as when they first retire for the winter. During the winter they shed the soles of their feet, which renders their walking difficult in the first of spring, when their food consists of the young plants, on which diet they soon become lean, and remain so until the ripening of berries in August and September. They are very fond of hogs and pigs, pork and honey being their favorite diet. Why they bite and scratch the bark and limbs of the balsam and black spruce we cannot tell. It cannot be for food, because they do not generally leave the marks of their teeth on a tree, except in one or two places. Sometimes they rise on their hind legs and make long deep scratches in the bark with their fore paws. It may be done for sport, or to let their companions know their whereabouts. We have seen those fresh bites and scratches on different trees at all seasons of the year. The bears show great sagacity in feeding at the leeward of the paths on the mountain ridges, along which the hunter is almost obliged to travel; hence if the wind blows it is almost impossible to get a shot at them, their keen scent discovering the hunter long before he gets within shooting distance. They are stupid and unwary about traps, entering without fear the log pens; these are shallow, with a depth of not more than two feet, over which is raised a very heavy top, which falls and crushes the bear when he disturbs the bait. Hundreds are caught in this manner every year. In the unfrequented parts of the mountains the large steel trap is concealed in the bear trail; but this is dangerous, and liable to catch dogs, of which we saw two caught in one morning to our great sorrow. The piteous yells of those unfortunate dogs rang in our ears long afterwards. The bears rarely disturb calves or young cattle, but in one locality of the Smoky mountains we were told that they did much damage in killing young cattle, and that there could be no mistake about it, because a large bear had been caught in the act of killing a young steer. The panther, wild cat, and wolf are all troublesome to the mountain farmer of those regions. The panther destroys sheep and hogs; the wild cat, lambs and pigs. Both are cowardly and thievish, being rarely seen.

We were told by a travelling fur merchant, whom we there met, that the skins which he bought among the mountains, equal in fineness and goodness those of the north, and that northern merchants could not tell the difference; still in order to get the highest price he was obliged to send his skins to New York, through Ohio and *via* the Erie Railroad as if they had come from the northwest. The principal furs obtained in the southern Alleghanies are the skins of the otter, mink, black fox, red fox, raccoon, and muskrat.

From the great height of the southern Alleghanies, there being twenty-four peaks higher than Mount Washington, it will be readily inferred that they have a nothern climate. Some years ago, our guide to the top of Roane told us that he had been on its summit when it was covered with snow on the 17th of June. There is a table land extending from near the Roane to the head of Turkey Cove and Linville Falls, a distance of twenty or thirty-five miles, on which the inhabitants succeed with difficulty in raising Indian corn sufficient for their own consumption. Occasionally thay have frost during every month in the year, and then they resort on horseback or on foot to the valleys for corn. About the first of last May we saw the mountains in Haywood covered with snow about six inches deep. The wheat harvest at the Forks of Pigeon begins about the first week in July; and we know of no better criterion for isothermal lines than the time of ripening wheat. We kept a record of it in western New York, and in ten years the annual time of beginning the wheat harvest did not vary three days from the 16th of July.

The valleys in the Carolina Mountains vary in elevation from two thousand to upwards of three thousand feet, hence a few miles travel will often take one to a much warmer or colder climate. This we experienced very sensibly in going from the valley of Jonathan's Creek to that of the Soco River. The former has a mean elevation of about three thousand feet and the latter near two thousand. The Chinese sugar-cane (Sorghum) is extensively grown, and may be regarded as a decided success. There are few portions of the Union were such a production is more needed. The absence of railroads and the cost of transportation render sugar and molasses dear; hence the introduction of the Chinese sugar-cane in that section is a great blessing, and will enable many a poor family to have sweet coffee.

In no section of the United States have we seen finer apples, and they are mostly from seedlings originally planted by the Indians. Silas McDowell of Franklin, in Macon Co., has devoted more than twenty years to the selection and grafting of those best native apples, and he now has an orchard of more than 600 apple trees, which bear fruit equal if not superior to the best northern kinds. There is said to be a line or belt on the mountain sides about three hundred feet above the adjoining plain or valley, and extending upwards several hundred feet, where fruit trees always bear, because the belt is free from frost. If this be true,—and we believe its truth has been pretty well tested by experinent,—the mountains of North Carolina might supply the South with an abundance of the choicest fruit, if the means of transportation were good. By the cultivation of more grass, and the introduction of the improved breeds of cattle into those mountain valleys, butter and cheese might also be made for the southern market. One great drawback to the raising of sheep is that they are destroyed by wild animals, and also killed by the dogs. Still we think it would even pay well to keep sheep, herd them at night, and have a shepherd with his dog to guard them by day, and thus revive old Arcadian times among those delightful mountains.

An American Printing Establishment.—The New York Tribune was eighteen years old the 10th of April, and the following statistics taken from its issue of that day, will show the progress even a bad thing can make in this free and go-ahead country.

The Tribune now appears on a sheet 44 by 33½ inches in area, giving an extent of surface of 2,948 inches. Our aggregate consumption of paper is 818 reams (44,000 pounds or twenty cart-loads) per week, mainly manufactured expressly for us at the Niagara Falls Mills. Our average weekly expenses have gradually risen from $525 to $7,800; we pay 44,000 per year to Editors, Correspondents and Reporters; $46,000 per year for labor in the department of Printing, nearly $16,000 in that of Mailing; average about $13,000 for Telegraphing, employ one hundred and eighty persons besides carriers, carmen, &c., &c. We have used during the past year 60,049 pounds of Ink, costing over $8,000, and have, during that period, employed 2,340 pounds of Glue and 11 barrels of the best refined Cane Syrup in the manufacture of the Rollers whereby that ink is applied. The Steam Power Presses and other machinery used in the rapid production of our issues have cost us over $70,000, and we pay about $10,000 per annum for Type, which those Presses, owing to the extent of our editions, rapidly reduce to a defaced and inexpressive metal.

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.

Daily Tribune,	35,750	Weekly Tribune,	153,000
Semi-weekly do.,	19,000	Do for the Pacific,	4,000
Grand total of our issue,			211,750 copies.

Origin of Odd Fellowship in the U. S.—On the 26th day of April, 1819, just forty years ago, at the house of William Lupton, sign of the Seven Stars, Second street, Baltimore, Thomas Wildey, and four others, being the only five members of the Order who could be found in that city, met and formed themselves into Lodge No. 1. Very soon after this, foreseeing the evils that would ensue, if the system of self-institution was continued, they applied to and obtained from a competent legal authority—the Duke of York Lodge, of Preston, England—a charter by which they were legally constituted and duly authorized as the head of the Order, to grant charters and exercise supreme authority within the United States. From this humble commencement originated the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the State Grand Lodges, and contributing members. From so small a germ has sprung that mighty tree whose branches have spread throughout every State in the Union.

Petersburg Express.

What People Die of.—In regard to the diseases of which American people die, it is stated that consumption destroys one-fifth of all who die in the Northern, and one-twelfth of all who die in the Southern States. Apart from consumption, other respiratory diseases occasion a large proportion of mortality in the warmer section. Pneumonia, croup and whooping-cough show a large excess of mortality at the South, and the various fevers, intermittent, remittent and continued, are 1.030 per cent. in excess there. Scarlet fever showed 49 per cent. more at the North, and deaths from jaundice and diseases of the liver are more frequent there.

Males and Females born.—"There seems to be a universal law that more "males than females are born." This is sustained by the records of every nation where records have been kept. The excess of males varies with different people, but, so far as known, the excess is greatest in the United States. It varies widely among the different States, the excess in South Carolina and Kentucky being more than three times as great as Massachusetts. The effect of climate and other appreciable causes in producing this disproportion in the sexes, is not settled. The excess is greatest in extreme climates—Russia and South Carolina.

According to the Detroit Advertiser, the population of that city now numbers 75,000. The population of Cincinnati is estimated by the Gazette at 200,000.

No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

WHIG CONVENTION AT GRAHAM.

At the hour of eleven, the delegates assembled in the Court House, and on motion of S H. Christian, Esq. of Montgomery, the Convention was organized by calling W. P. Taylor, Esq., of Chatham, to the Chair. Mr. Taylor, in a short but eloquent speech, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and urged upon the delegates the great necessity of harmony in their deliberations.

A. A. Patillo and Jas. A. Long were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Giles Mebane, Esq., it was ordered that all good Whigs present from any of the counties composing the District, should be considered as delegates and have seats in the Convention.

The counties were then called, when the following gentlemen came forward and enrolled their names as delegates:

PERSON.—James C. Holeman, jr.

CASWELL.—Capt. O. C. Fowler, Joseph S. Totten, Dr. John H. McAden, A. A. Patillo, Dr. Wm. H. Henderson, A. G. Henderson.

CHATHAM.—William P. Taylor, Dr. L. W. Gorrell, Thomas C. Dickson, J. T. Brooks, D. H. Albright, L. T. Teague, N. A. Ramsay.

MOORE.—A. R. McDonald, Richard Street, Jas. C. Dowd, A. B. McEachin.

MONTGOMERY.—Jesse Saunders, D. Coggins, S. H. Christian.

ALAMANCE.—Isaac Holt, A. Thompson, Eli Murray, George Hurdle, Dr. R. W. Denny, S. White, Dr. Eli Watson, Dr. S. Holt, Wm. Albright, John Bason, Mebane Morrow, H. Clay Hurdle, Archibald Boyd, James Hunter, Col. David Clapp, John A. Murray, Chesley Faucett, H. Crawford, Thomas C. Foust, R. Hanner, Willis Sellars, Dr. W. G. Clendenin, George McRae, Peter Foust, Dr. Giles Faucett, John Hutchinson, R. Y. McAden, Chas. Mebane, Richard Moore, Thos. Holt, J. H. Graham, John Russell, James Albright, Giles Mebane, Alex. Griffith, William Albright, jr., Sidney Anderson, Gen. Joseph Holt, J. A. Turrentine, George Boman, Edwin M. Holt, Joseph Tate, Nathan Stout, William Holt, Constantine Sellars.

GUILFORD.—F. Fentress, Jed. H. Lindsay, Eli Smith, Abram Clapp, James Sloan, John T. Dodson, James A. Long, Peter Adams, Thomas I Sandrige, Dan. F. Clapp, Joab Hiatt, D. F. Caldwell, Jesse H. Lindsay, Dr. J. A. Weatherly, John Hiatt, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Dr. J. L. Cole, J. H. Johnson, Harper Donnell, P. Y. Hiatt, Green B. Lamb, A. G. Clapp, William S. Gilmer.

RANDOLPH.—A. G. Foster, Col. A. Brower, John Branson. Jesse G. Hinshaw.

The following Committee, consisting of two from each county, were appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention:

A. G. Foster, Abram Clapp, O. C. Fowler, Jesse Saunders, Jno. T. Brooks, James C. Dowd, Rufus Y. McAden James Holeman, Jr., Abram Brower, John T. Lodson, J. H. McAden, D. Coggin, T. C. Dickson, R. Street, Isaac Holt.

The Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

The Convention having re-assembled, and the Committee not being ready to report, D. F. Caldwell, Esq., was called out, and for nearly an hour entertained the Convention by an eloquent and stirring speech. He contrasted those States where Democracy had always been in the ascendant, with those where the opposition ruled,—showing that wherever democracy prevailed, the sure result had been high taxes, distress and a loss of public credit.

At the close of Mr. Caldwell's speech, the Committee, through their chairman, A. G. Foster Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, We recognize as a fundamental principle of all free Governments, and especially of ours, that all power is vested in and derived from the people; and considering that it behooves us to meet often together, and consult as to the best means of perpetuating our Republican Institutions, and to give expression to the result of our deliberations; therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That the demoralizing tendency of Democracy, the ruinous extravagance of the present and last Administration, and the corruption pervading every department of the Government, make it indispensably necessary that the democratic party should be defeated, and that there should be a union of all patriotic men for the sake of the Union and the common good.

Resolved 2d, That while we are fully sensible of the great importance of acquiring Cuba, whenever such acquisition can be made, in a peaceable manner, in accordance with National honor, and without any breach of National faith, yet under existing circumstances, we are utterly opposed to the measure of the present administration of appropriating thirty millions of dollars for that purpose; regarding, as we do, such proposition, as not only absurd and accompanied by an indirect insult to Spain, but also tending directly and immediately to interrupt our friendly relations, and to involve us in hostilities with the great commercial and christian powers of the world.

Resolved, 3d, That the democratic party is controlled by a clique of corrupt politicians, who are actuated solely and entirely by selfish purposes, and many of whom are disunionists at heart; that the slavery agitation, which has so long distracted the country, often reducing us to the verge of civil war, was conceived and brought about, and has been kept up, by these same corrupt democratic leaders, either with the view of dissolving the Union and establishing a separate Southern Confederacy, or with the view of strengthening their power in the South, and retaining the spoils of office.

Resolved 4th, That we consider the public lands as a rich inheritance, belonging in common to all the States, and that we denounce as unjust and iniquitous, the shameful manner in which this domain has been squandered on corporations, and in building up Schools and Colleges in many of the States, to the entire exclusion of North Carolina. That the bill introduced in the last Congress, by our able and faithful Representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, providing that when any portion of said lands should hereafter be granted to any State, for any purpose whatever, that then, appropriations should be made to all the other States in proportion to the number of their Representatives, was just and fair in its provisions, and well calculated to do equal justice to all parties.

Resolved 5th, That the bill passed by the last Congress, appropriating a certain amount of the public domain to each State to aid in building up and establishing agricultural Schools and Colleges, was not only Constitutional, but was a wise and prudent measure, well calculated to aid in developing the resources of the country; and that Buchanan, by vetoing said bill, exercised the Executive prerogative to the oppression of the citizen, and in wanton disregard of the wishes of the people, expressed through their Representatives in Congress assembled.

Resolved 6th, That the annual expenses of the Genral Government having, since the Administration of Fillmore, increased from fifty to upwards of ninety millions of dollars; it is dishonest and corrupt in the democracy to deceive the people by pretending that this extravagance is the result of our increasing population, the admission of new States, and a more extended frontier; but that said increase can only be accounted for in the unjustifiable extravagance of the Administration, and in the shameful expenditure of money, by the Executive and other Federal office-holders, to reward dishonest and corrupt politicians, as is fully shown by the reports of the various investigating committees.

Resolved 7th, That we are opposed to direct taxation, and in favor of a revision of the Tariff, so as to bring in a sufficient revenue, to support an economical Administration of the Government, and at the same time to afford incidental protection to American Industry.

After the above resolutions had been adopted, Mr. A. R. McDonald, of Moore, rose, and after a chaste, eloquent and appropriate speech, complimentary of Mr. Gilmer, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the course of our faithful and worthy representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer; and as an evidence of our confidence in his ability and integrity, we hereby nominate John A. Gilmer as a candidate to represent this Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States.

This resolution was passed by acclamation and amid the greatest enthusiasm, putting it beyond all doubt that Mr. Gilmer was not only the first choice of the district, but that by his firm, independent, conservative course, he had endeared himself to his constituents.

Messrs. A. G. Foster, R. Y. McAden, N. A. Ramsay, and S. H. Christian, were called out, all of whom entertained the Convention with able and interesting speeches. Several others were called up but excused themselves from speaking, adding a few words, however, by way of encouragement, to their brother delegates.

Mr Caldwell offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of two from each county, be appointed.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to inform Mr. Gilmer of his nomination and to request his acceptance: J. S. Tatum, James Holeman, R. Y. McAden, Jesse H. Lindsay, Jesse G. Hinshaw, N. A. Ramsay, A. R. McDonald, S. H. Christian.

The following is the Committee of Correspondence, with their Post offices:

A. R. Kelly, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Carthage, Moore; Hon. Edmund Deberry, Clark's Creek, Montgomery; E. C. Chambers, Pekin, Montgomery; Dr. John H. McAden, Dr. William Henderson, Yanceyville, Caswell; A. G. Foster, Thomasville; A. J. Hale, Asheboro'; Dr. E. F. Watson, Watsonville, Alamance; Abel Griffith, Graham, Alamance; Jed. H. Lindsay, Peter Adams, Greensborough; Dr. L. W. Gorrell, Goldston, Chatham; Dr. N. A. Ramsay, Pittsboro, Chatham; Green B. Saterfield, and J. A. Barnett, Roxboro', Person.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers, the proceedings ordered to be published, and, after an appropriate address from the Chairman, the Convention adjourned.

WM. P. TAYLOR, Ch'n.

A. A. PATILLO, } Secretaries.
JAS. A. LONG, }

Masonic History.—For some time, Jas. Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, has been employed, at the instance of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, in preparing a history of Free Masonry in this State, of the progress of this ancient order, and of its Lodges and most prominent members. The material ought to be abundant, but it is feared that time, and an indolent and indifferent spirit, which so characterizes our people, in regard to the preservation of historical data, have greatly reduced the means for preparing such a history as would be desirable. A better selection for the historian, than Mr. Banks, could not have been made. If a well tutored mind, a discriminating judgment, ability as a writer, enthusiasm as a Mason and consequent interest in his subject, and a full share of good old Scotch industry and perseverance, can accomplish any thing, the order may be sure of a rich volume from Mr. Banks's pen. Mr. B. has recently been on a visit to some of the old Lodges of the East, collecting materials. We wish him eminent success.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

Bank of North Carolina.—There seems to be no doubt now that one million of dollars, the amount necessary to put the bank in operation, will be subscribed by the 1st of June. About $675,000 have been subscribed here, including the Literary Board and University subscriptions. Charlotte is expected to subscribe $200,000, Edgecombe $75,000 to $100,000, and large subscriptions are expected at Milton and other points. It is more than probable that $1,500,000 will be subscribed before the books are closed on the 1st of next month. That will leave $1,000,000 still to be taken, and under the charter the books will be opened and kept open until this amount is subscribed. The Bank of North Carolina may be regarded as a "fixed fact."—*Rol. Standard.*

Bank of Wadesborough.—At the annual meeting on the 3d inst., the following were elected Directors: W. R. Leak, W. C. Smith, S. W. Cole, P. Richardson, G. W. Little, T. Robinson, J. White.

At a meeting of the Board, W. R. Leak was re-elected President, H. B. Hammond Cashier, and N. Beverly Clerk.

The Bank is in a very prosperous condition. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Bank of Lexington.—The Charter of the Bank at Lexington, granted by the last Legislature, has been secured, and the Commissioners have called a meeting of the stockholders on Monday next, for the purpose of organizing and putting the Bank into operation. We learn that some $27,000 of specie has already been paid in, (obtained from the North.) The stockholders contemplate re-opening the books sometime during the year, to increase the capital stock.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Dan River Coalfield Rail Road.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Leaksville on Saturday last, where able speeches were made in favor of the Dan River Railroad. Another meeting was held in Wentworth on Tuesday night, and able and interesting speeches made by Chalmers L. Glenn, Thomas Settle, John H. Boyd, and others, and a very handsome subscription obtained.

We fear the importance of this Road is not fully appreciated by the citizens of Rockingham, though they are, perhaps rather slowly, subscribing the stock to build it.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The Wheat Crop.—This crop, which was so likely a few weeks since, now promises nothing! It is ruined! The rainy, cool weather has been the cause of rust, and at this time the crop is at least injured seventy-five per cent. Within the past few days we have seen several wheat farms in Chowan, Perquimons and Pasquotank counties, and many of them are almost red with rust, which seems to be animalculæ covering the blades.

We regret that our farmers will meet with so general great loss.—*Edenton Express.*

The White Shad.—It has been a source of much anxiety to the people of Eastern North Carolina, to witness for some years past the evident decrease of shad and herring in our waters. Albemarle Sound at one time furnished more shad and herring to the commerce of the country than almost all the other fishing grounds in the Union, and all the streams in North Carolina had them in abundance. But of late years they have been growing less by degrees, until it has become a hazardous business to embark largely in fishing. We think in proportion as they have left our waters they have gone North. Nova Scotia seems now to be the great rendezvous for herring. No one can divine the cause of this.

Wash. Dispatch.

The Fisheries.—The fishing business has almost proven a failure, and already some of our fishermen have stopped.—*Edenton Express.*

Sentenced to Death.—A negro named Over, formerly of Leesburg, Va., has been sentenced to death in Canada for mail-robbery and murder.

Sentimental Youth.—"My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?"

Practical Girl.—"How many acres in your lot, sir?"

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 5

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived to-day.

The news is alarming. Austria has sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding the disarmament and dispersal of volunteers. Three days were given for reply. If a refusal is the result war will be declared.

Eighty thousand more Austrian troops have been ordered to Ticine. Austria had rejected England's final proposition.

The three days given Sardinia expire on the evening of the 24th.

The English Government had telegraphed to Vienna a strong protest against Austria's menace.

It is reported that Austria had replied, refusing to re-consider, and has already prepared a manifesto, to accompany the declaration of war.

The French troops were concentrating on the frontiers of Piedmont.

The holidays in England prevented the full development of effect of the news.

The Paris Bourse had fallen three per cent.

All the powers, except Austria, had agreed upon England's peace proposition.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 22—Cotton declined from a sixteenth to an eighth. Sales five days 39,000 bales. Middling and low qualities declined most. Speculators took 1,000 bales, exporters 3,500. Orleans middling 7; Uplands 6 1-5. Stock in port 432,000 bales, including 370,000 American. Flour steady; wheat quiet; corn steady and one penny higher; rosin firm and advanced six-pence and nine-pence rosin heavy at 4s., medium 4s. 6d and 5s. 6d; turpentine higher at 43½.

The Very Latest.—The cotton market observes holiday (Easter) but it has evidently a declining tendency. Breadstuffs and provisions advance tendency.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5th.

Expedition against Cuba!—*Disastrous Res——Fillibusters Wrecked!*—The Quaker City mails bring Port au Prince dates of the fifteenth April. The brig African, from New York, arrived there on the 12th, with 35 fillibusters and 240 guns, and other munitions. They attempted to land at Neuvitas, Cuba, but failed. An attempt was made on the 7th, but the boats were swamped, and the munitions all lost.

The Spanish Consul had notified Gen. Concha, who despatched a steamer to capture them, but nothing had been heard of the fillibusters' other vessels.

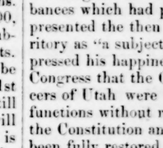
The Utah Anomaly.—President Buchanan, referring in his last annual message to the disturbances which had previously existed in Utah, represented the then existing condition of the Territory as "a subject for congratulation," and expressed his happiness at being able to inform the Congress that the Governors and other civil officers of Utah were performing their appropriate functions without resistance. "The authority of the Constitution and of the laws," he added, "has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory."

The late advices, if authentic, compel the reluctant conclusion that these felicitations were premature and illusory. In attempting to administer the laws, Judge Cradlebaugh is reported to have been thwarted by the criminal delinquency of the grand jury, which, consisting entirely of "Mormons," refused to find indictments against those of their faith, in palpable cases of guilt, while the petit jury in like manner failed to convict notorious offenders, insomuch that the Judge found it necessary to adjourn the Court in despair of accomplishing any thing in the administration of criminal justice. In next proceeding, as a magistrate, to examine witnesses and make investigations in relation to several offences, and in arresting and detaining certain parties with the aid of the military power placed at his command, he has, whether with or without cause, brought about a deplorable conflict between the Governor and military commander in that Territory. Such a collision of views occuring between functionaries of the National Government is always to be regretted, but in the present case becomes especially unfortunate because of its tendency to weaken the influence of Federal authority over a people already imbued with a spirit of disaffection to the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. The much-vaunted doctrine of "popular sovereignty" seems to have proved a signal failure as thus far illustrated in the history of Utah.—*Nat. Int.*

Trouble with Mexico.—Dispatches from Mexico embarrass the Executive. The U. States are likely to be involved in a quarrel with Miramon. Our government has issued orders to augment the naval force in the Gulf. Special instructions have been sent to Mr. McLane, for the protection of American interests.

Special dispatch to Jour. of Com.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.



THE Regular Annual Convocation of this Body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday the sixth day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives and returns, blanks for which were sent by mail last week.

THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y.
May 3. 11-1m

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored,—best quality. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

Buckwheat Seed.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by
S. J. HINSDALE

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

AND SYRUP OF PHOSPHITES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

Congress Water.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

Podophillin, Gelsemin.

STILLINGIN, LUPULIN, &c., &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE
April 25

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.
March 30 1-3m

P. TAYLOR

HAS now in Store, a general Stock of Staple

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes,

And the best quality of

Family Groceries, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Together with almost all articles usually wanted in the trade of this place.

Agent for the sale of BENBOW'S COTTON YARN, TWINE, CANDLE WICK, &c. Store formerly occupied by W. F. MOORE, Esq., North-East Corner Market Square. Call and see. P. TAYLOR.
April 30, 1859. 10-1mi

Citrate of Magnesia.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1859.

MR. MILLER'S ORATION.—A large and intelligent audience listened with the most earnest interest, on Thursday evening last, to the oration of Henry W. Miller, Esq., on the great events and the great men of the Eighteenth Century,—a work to which he was prompted by the unjust observation of Carlyle, in his recent Life of Frederick the Great, that that Century had produced nothing great, either of men or of events. And his frequent repetition of the oration, in this State and in Virginia, has been in accordance with the requests of those who desired to hear him and to aid the Mount Vernon Fund, a purpose which he has much at heart.

The oration has been received wherever delivered with strong marks of approbation; and here its frequent just and noble sentiments elicited the frequent applause of his audience. It was a most successful vindication of a period of which there are now but few living who were active participants in its struggles and therefore interested in asserting its claims to consideration. In this age of selfishness, when "number one", engrosses the affections of most men, it is an act of magnanimity to volunteer a defence of the claims of the Past, which certainly can confer no favor in return. Mr. Miller ably performed his allotted task, produced a mass of evidence of the injustice of Carlyle's sweeping assertion, and among the rest arrayed Carlyle against Carlyle, showing where he himself had, in a former and favorite work, admitted the pre-eminent greatness of some of the men of the 18th Century. Indeed, how any author could survey the field of the great events in England, France and America, and gaze on the men who had originated and guided them, and pronounce it "all barren," passes our comprehension. In law, literature, science, mechanical progress, general intelligence, progress of free institutions, not less than in arms, no previous period excelled it. Its great event, the American Revolution, and its great actor, Washington, are sufficient of themselves to redeem any century from reproach or contempt, for their influence on the destinies of mankind will extend to all time.

We have no idea of following the orator in his extensive and able survey of the field; but merely to express the gratification which was manifestly felt by his large and most respectful audience, among whom were a number of ladies and gentlemen from several adjoining counties, who came here, some of them from more than fifty miles, to hear the Address.

Mr. Miller was appropriately introduced to the audience by Jas. Banks, Esq.; and the occasion was further enlivened by fine music from the Cornet Band.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Convention at Graham last week was largely attended, every county in the District represented. Hon. John A. Gilmer was unanimously nominated for re-election.

The proceedings of the Convention are published in the preceding page.

The Democratic Convention meets at Graham on the 31st inst.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Spring Distribution is advertised in the last Standard. The whole amount to be divided among the several Counties is 890,425 04. This and the neighboring Counties will receive as follows:

Cumberland,	$1276 06	Harnett,	$ 850 70
Alamance,	1219 92	Anson,	1290 72
Bladen,	962 88	Brunswick,	714 12
Chatham,	1926 60	Columbus,	638 96
Davidson,	1694 76	Duplin,	1333 32
Forsyth,	1275 74	Guilford,	2217 60
Johnston,	1337 92	Montgomery,	739 56
Moore,	1026 26	N. Hanover,	1708 32
Orange,	1794 84	Randolph,	1821 12
Richmond,	952 32	Robeson,	1329 60
Sampson,	1477 32	Stanly,	761 76
Union,	1110 96	Yadkin,	1141 32

FAYETTEVILLE NEWS.—Some of our exchanges, especially that valuable one the Petersburg Express, have correspondents in Fayetteville, who advise their readers of some things that escape our attention here. A late letter to the Express gives a pleasant account of a pic-nic on May-Day, from which we copy a couple of good paragraphs:—

"We observed some who, pretending to be fishing, scarcely knew whether their lines were made of silk or a piece of the Atlantic cable; and we learn that one young knight, becoming very much smitten with a profusion of sunny curls, was so prodigiously gallant as to bait his lovely companion's hook with a *kid glove*, and then *wade out* and place it an eligible location. Such devotion goes a "bow-shot" beyond "Don Quixote," and certainly deserves to meet with success."

We were much amused in the afternoon by the freaks of the horses attached to the Warsaw stage, which had been chartered to convey a portion of the pupils of the "Female High School." "Yellow" refuses to draw—driver somewhat abashed, applies the whip to "Yellow," whereupon "Bay" rears, pitches and plunges, much after the fashion of a pony we once saw in "Robinson and Eldred's Circus," and greatly to the terror of the timid creatures who are snugly stowed away in the stage; driver becomes furious, and applies his whip more vigorously, whereupon a general demolition of collars, hames and reins takes place, and during the confusion the panic-stricken beauties are rescued from their perilous position by the gallantry of Mr. B. A negro then makes his appearance and informs the discomfited driver, that "he can make them horses pull"—driver requests him to try—he very coolly steps up to the horses, deposits about a wine glass of tobacco juice in each one's mouth, and "presto, change," they all become as spirited as the celebrated animal in the "Georgia Scenes" horse-swap."

A Heavy Reduction.—It is stated that a reduction in the freight tariff of the Boston and Worcester railroad, to meet the competition of New York and Pennsylvania railroads, will be over 100 per cent.—*Exchange paper.*

Which means, we suppose, that the railroad will carry freight for nothing and throw in a bottle of wine to the shipper for the honor of his patronage. A reduction of "over 100 per cent." is a reduction of the whole and something more.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives a table of prices of leading articles on the 1st day of May of every year from 1848 to 1859. We select the following articles:—

Comparative Prices in the New York Market on the First of May.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat flour, State, bbl.,	6.25	4.81	5.25	4.31	4.18	4.62	7.62½	9.81¼	5.50	6.00	4.25	5.50
Wheat, Genesee, bush.,	1.37	1.25	1.38	1.14	1.11	1.28	2.31	2.80	1.80	1.85	1.35	1.70
Corn, yellow, bush.,	52	59	61	64	64	67	85	1.13	62	78	80	86
Coffee—Brazil, lb.,	7¼	6¾	8¾	9¾	9¾	11¼	10¾	10¾	11	15¼	10¾	12
" Java, lb.,	9¾	8¾	11	12¾	11¾	11¾	14	14	14¼	14¼	14¾	15
Cotton—Mid. Up., lb.,	5¾	6¾	12	11	8¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¾	13¾	12	12
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass. keg.	8.81	9.87	11.62	10.25	11.00	12.50	16.50	29.00	29.75	21.00	13.75	16.25
Hay, hundred,	55	55	65	60	75	1.00	75	1.12½	80	75	45	75
Iron, Scotch pig, ton,	28.75	26.75	26.50	21.00	20.00	35.00	40.00	27.50	32.00	36.00	25.50	25.00
Iron, com. Eng. bar, ton,	60.00	55.00	43.00	36.50	35.00	66.00	76.00	56.00	62.00	60.00	47.00	47.00
Leather, hem. sole, lb.,	13¾			15	16	15	17	22	26	26	25	25
Molasses—N. Orleans, gall.,	26	27¾	26	31	29	24	25	26	26	25	26	26
" Muscovado, gall.,	24	23¾	24	20	19	22	25	26	23	30	24	24
" Cardenas, gall.,	19	19¾	18¾									
Naval Stores—Spts. tpr. gal.,	35	34	32	37	49	65	61	74	80	46	49	53
Rosin, com. bbl.,	95	1.05	1.08	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.70	1.70	1.67½	1.90	1.52½	1.70
Pork, prime, bbl.,	8.25	8.50	13.00	16.75	18.87	13.25	14.37½	15.50	18.00	15.37½	12.75	
Lard, lb.,	6¾	6¾	9¾	10	9¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¾	11¾		
Salt, Liv. fine, sack,	1.41	1.25	1.37	1.40	1.15	1.57	1.70	1.45	1.78	1.57½	1.50	
Sugar—N. Orleans, lb.,	4		4¾	5		5				7		
" Cuba, lb.,	4¼	4¾	4¾	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¾	5¾	10¾	6¾	6¾

COTTON.—It is mentioned in the Cuban Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, that a great effort is in progress to render Cuba a cotton-producing island. Planters in almost every section of Cuba have been led to devote attention to the cotton culture by promises of aid of English capital. The Government has decreed that the Joint Stock Cotton-growing Company shall be allowed to import the gins and other machinery requisite for preparing cotton for market, free of all duty. A planter, whose estate is within four leagues of Havana, having had the requisite seed presented to him, has recently planted a field of seven hundred acres of cotton, which the Joint Stock Company will purchase as it is gathered, gin, press, and send it to the British markets. It is believed that in three years Cuba will export Cotton to a considerable extent. Its cultivation is said to be peculiarly suited to the Coolies.

The following is a statement by a Mobile paper of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1856	1857	1858	1859
Rec'd at ports,	3,067,000	2,707,000	2,581,000	3,370,000
Exp'd to G. Br.	1,348,000	1,109,000	1,183,000	1,373,000
To France,	387,000	332,000	297,000	348,000
To other countr.	387,000	325,000	335,000	438,000
Total export,	2,122,000	1,766,000	1,715,000	2,159,000
Stock on hand,	587,000	441,000	690,000	707,000

A writer in the National Intelligencer says: Wright's New York Cotton Circular, April 26, 1859, represents the receipts at the principal ports of the United States, since 1st September last, to have been 3,418,000 bales; and it is reported at Augusta, Georgia, the 30th of April, that the total receipts at all the Southern ports were 3,477,900 bales, being 784,400 bales ahead of last year; the stock in port 33,300 bales. Consequently if the crop be, at the outside figure, 3,700,000, there was in the interior, on the 1st of May, not more than 188,800 bales; but more probably at least 50,000 bales less, and much of that, yet to arrive, of inferior quality. But, at the prices that have ranged throughout, the crop will produce to the country not far less than two hundred millions of dollars.

FINANCES OUT WEST.—The correspondence of one of the N. Y. papers contains the following remarkable allusion to the agriculture and business condition of the West:

"All the advices that we get from the West represent that region as being in a deplorable condition—without products for exchanges, or means to pay debts or for dutiable imports. The general tenor of intelligence from different parts of the West is not cheering in regard to the progress of agriculture and the prospects of the crops for the coming season. Our settlements there have already gone beyond the limits which nature has set to the productive portion of the country; and the older parts of the West and Northwest are less productive now than formerly."

NEWBERN.—A friend in this ancient Athens of North Carolina writes us that

"Newbern appears to be filling up. I believe I was amongst the first of the outside barbarians who invaded their territory since the completion of the Rail Road; but since my arrival I can see new faces nearly every day—something unheard of in the days of stage coaches, &c. The Rail Road Co. gives employment to many mechanics, who have brought their families along and settled among us. I also hear of a Soap and Candle Factory and Lager Beer Brewery to be started soon. I see large quantities of goods for the Western part of the State, going up on the Road."

THE BRIDGE AT THE GULF.—A friend writes to us as follows:—

"GULF, May 6th, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Please announce in the "Observer" that the Plank Road Bridge at this place is finished. I think we have *secured* it well this time. It looks cheering once more to see the wagons going to and from market by here."

Henry W. Miller Esq.—This gentleman has consented to deliver his great lecture on "The Eighteenth Century," at Washington City, on the 30th instant.

The Wheat Crop.—Never, within our memory, have the Wheat fields in this section presented a brighter prospect for a heavy crop The great misfortune is that the fields are too small; most of the land being reserved for Tobacco, an article the culture of which throws seven of our farmers out of ten in the meat and bread market every year.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Virginia Wheat Crop.—During the past ten days, says the Richmond Enquirer, we have met agriculturists from most of the counties of Virginia. They give us flattering accounts of the growing wheat crop, and intimate that, so far, every sign tends to denote a fine yield of wheat, at which even the farmers themselves will not be very apt to grumble.

Foray upon Chihuahua and Sonora.—We have been inclined to regard the rumor that an expedition of quasi Pike's Peakers was preparing for a foray upon the Mexican States, in the event of failure at the gold diggings, as inferential rather than having real foundation in fact. But it seems, from recent developments, that a plan for such an expedition actually exists, and that there is no doubt that agents have been busily drumming up recruits in the border States and elsewhere, for an expedition which is to be concentrated in Chihuahua and Sonora. No more favorable time than the present could be selected; for, in addition to those regularly enlisted, there will be no lack of volunteers from the desperate, discouraged, disappointed and reckless gold-seekers above alluded to.

The St. Louis Republican says that all circumstances "warrant the belief that an inroad, peaceable or otherwise, will be made into the Mexican States which we have named. All that is wanted to give a successful issue to such an expedition, is money—money to pay for the provisions for the use of the men. This has been the main difficulty in the way of an earlier organization, and may yet prevent an efficient force from being set in motion."

A correspondent of the Republican states that many who had reached the mines, and others *en route*, were enrolling themselves in companies for Arizona and Sonora.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The Utah Complication.—The new Utah complication arises not only from a discrepancy between the instructions and powers held by the commanding General, Johnston, and those of the civil Governor, Col. Cumming, but from a radical and original difference of opinion between those officers, as to the mode of treating the Mormons. The Government has neglected to modify the instructions which had been given to Col. Johnston, as commander of the Utah expedition, after other instructions connected therewith had been given to Gov. Cumming. Their powers are now conflicting, and neither will yield to the other. It is also necessary that the President should explain the meaning and intention of the amnesty proclamation, inasmuch as General Johnston and the U. S. Judges have considered it as waste paper.—*Wash. Cor. Jour. of Com.*

Sentenced.—The Court this morning proceeded to pass sentence upon Samuel Simmons, convicted of the murder of Nathan Simmons, a relative. The sentence was, that the prisoner be taken to the jail whence he came—thence on the 27th day of May, to the place of execution, there to be hanged.—*Wil. Journal.*

Profitable.—W. W. Ives, an enterprising farmer residing near Norfolk, Va., has realized $5000 on his present cabbage crop. It has been shipped to the North.

MATTAMUSKEET LAKE.

This Lake, lying in the lower part of Hyde county, nearly parallel with Pamlico Sound, being from two to five miles distant, is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable in some respects, of any known fresh water lake. Tradition, handed down from the Indians, says it was originally a cypress and juniper swamp. It took fire by some means, and the fire continued, according to the Indian computation, "thirteen moons," leaving a lake, which speedily filled with water from the adjacent swamps, during the succeeding wet season, about 20 miles in length, from 4 to 5 miles in width, and from 3 to 6 or 8 feet in depth. Perhaps in the early settling of the surrounding lands by the whites, its area and depth were greater; as the first settlements appear to have been made on the "Ridge" on the south side of the Lake near its eastern end, where the belt of rich soil which surrounds it, is highest.

For many years, agriculture was a precarious business, even on the "ridge," owing to the constant overflow of water in the Lake, and in the low, flat swamps lying between the ridge and the Sound. The increase of population and the extreme richness of the land, demanded a change. This was partially effected by the settlers cutting the "big ditch," leading from Lake Landing to Wysocking Creek. Still the citizens labored under great disadvantages until the State's aid was secured some years ago, when the 'big ditch' was enlarged and deepened to the capacity of a third class canal. Immediately it was found, that most of the lands lying in the swamps which had been submerged for centuries, were capable of being drained and brought into cultivation. The lands were entered and bought up, ditching and clearing commenced, the Lake having become sufficiently low to drain the adjacent lands by ditches running into it. Soon the whole face of the country was changed. Fine farms were opened on upper "South Lake" and then on "North Lake" in the neighborhood of Fairfield. North and South Lake, are terms used to express the North and South side of Mattamuskeet Lake.

But we have wandered from our design. The "remarkable" features of the Lake are yet to be noted. The waters of this Lake are entirely fresh, and although fed continually by clear streams from the adjacent swamps, are always thick and muddy. Riding around it, and looking upon its glassy surface, one would imagine it to be clear, limpid water, but in dipping up a glass-full, at any time, or in any part of the lake, night or day, when the winds are down upon it or in a perfect calm, the water in the glass looks as black as your hat nearly, and as muddy as if dipped from a mud hole. Yet, there is no sand or grit or earth in it. It holds in semi-solution all the sediment which in other lakes sinks to the bottom. It has always been so from the beginning, and although thousands of streams and ditches empty their contents of rain water into it, and the canal is constantly pouring off its stream in nearly equal quantity into the Sound, one would think to relieve it of its mud and sediment and render it clear, yet it is still the same black, muddy liquid, in appearance, one would think, enough to turn the stomach of a horse. Yet it is pure water; stock are fond of it, and in the "dry season," before cisterns were brought into use in that section, it was the chief reliance of hundreds of persons for drinking water.

But our distant readers must not suppose it was drank while black and muddy. The plan for its purification was this. A hogshead was procured, one head taken out, and thoroughly cleansed. At evening it was placed in a cart, the open head up, and the vehicle driven into the lake and the hogshead filled. It was then hauled home and placed under a shelter or tree. A table spoonful of pounded alum was then sprinkled over it, and it remained quiet until morning. The night had cooled, and the alum had settled it, and in the morning on dipping up a glass, it would be found to be as clear and pure as rain water. Nor was the taste disagreeable, bating a slight roughness produced by the alum. The sediment would occupy about one-eighth of the hogshead at the bottom.

During high winds upon the lake, large quantities of worn juniper and cypress limbs and roots and sometimes charred pieces of wood are still driven ashore, and on the retiring of the waters, a substance resembling ashes is frequently left. Fish are scarce in the lake, and we believe they are entirely catfish and eels. Terrapins and snapping couters may also be caught occasionally we believe, but fish are scarce in it of any kind. Wild fowl resort occasionally to it, more to rest than to feed, as its bottom produces little or nothing for them.—*Washington N. C. Dispatch.*

Southern Baptist Convention.—The Southern Baptist Convention assembled in the First Baptist Church, at Richmond, on Friday. A large number of distinguished ministers are present. It is understood that the subject of controversy between Drs. Howell and Graves, (both of whom are in the city,) will be considered by the Convention.

Dr. Richard Fuller of Baltimore was chosen President.

The Methodist Church, North.—The N. York Post notices a movement of no inconsiderable concern to a large branch of the Christian church in our country. It says that an important change is discussed among the Methodists in regard to the government of the church and the itineracy of the ministers. The Layman's Association of the Cincinnati Conference, recently in session, resolved that it would conduce to the welfare of the whole church so to change the present system as to allow of lay representation in the general and other conferences. They object to being so exclusively governed by ministers. They further say that "the good of their children, the church, and the world loudly calls for a more intimate relation between pastor and people, which can only be obtained by a more protracted stay of the pastor with the people." One of the reasons they urge against the present system of itineracy is that it is a grievous and unnecessary burden upon the church. They calculate that in displacing their four thousand ministers from fields where they have just began to labor with success and in removing them to new ones, where six months will be required to make acquaintances, an expense is incurred every two years of $120,000 for removals, and another $120,000 in the depreciation of household goods; making an aggregate which exceeds the whole sum contributed by the Methodist Episcopal church to foreign missions. They also reckon that every two years of a thousand years ministerial labor are lost in the process of removal, and argue that the system is "extravagant." They also protest against the absorption of the time of ministers in editing, teaching Latin and mathematics, and directing book concerns, and hold that laymen may be found to attend to many things which now divert many of their ministers from their proper work.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Handling Bank Notes.—Peterson's Detector warns persons who are compelled to handle bank notes, not to wet their thumbs while counting the bills. It remarks that if the thumb comes in contact with the tongue, after handling a note from the pocket of a man infected with the small pox, the infection is as sure to take effect as the inoculation of a child.

Old Parson Peters, of Hebron, who was a good deal of a wag, once married a Mr. Partridge to Miss Brace. The parents of the bride requested he would wind up the ceremony with a short prayer, which he did in the following words: "God bless this brace of partridges."

DIED,

In Leon county, Texas, on the 20th ult., in the 67th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS C. BLAKE, formerly of this town, where he had many relatives and friends who deplore his death. He was a gentleman of sterling integrity, of undeviating piety, and for many years occupied a position as one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place.

In this vicinity, on the 24th ult., Mr. WILLIAM R. BALDWIN, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 17th of April, near Aberdeen, Miss., in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA A. GATHINGS, wife of Sampson Gathings, and daughter of Wilson Chambers, Esq., of Anson, N. C.

Near Hamilton, Martin county, on the 2d ult., JESSE COOPER, Esq., aged 82, formerly a member of the Legislature.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 9.

BACON,	12½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 13½
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	27 a 29
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11½ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 50 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 75 a 0 00	Loaf	12½ a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	12½ a 13½
Corn	1 00 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	55 a 60	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 00	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 55 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	3 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	41 a 41½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Comes to market sparingly and sells readily.

Receipts of Flour unusually heavy for the season. Market a shade lower than the past week.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales on Saturday at 41. 1 lot 100 bbls. changed hands at 41½.

Rosin—Very little doing in the way of sales since our last review.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 7, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $4, Yellow 2 75, Hard 1 75, a decline of 30 cents in yellow. Spirits 45. 2d hand Spirit barrels 1 75,—90 days.

During the past week, the sales of Turpentine have been 1797 bbls., closing as above; a decline of $1 in Virgin and 30 cts. on Yellow. 1320 bbls. of Spirits at 45 cts. since Monday; 46 on that day. Rosin, 1651 bbls., at prices ranging from 4 50 to $6 for Pale; 1 40 to 1 75 for low No. 1 and No. 2; 1 27 to 1 35 for Common. Tar, 165 bbls. at 1 75. Corn 85. No other transactions reported.

At New York, before the arrival of the Niagara the cotton market was quite steady, but under the news became unsettled, closed very dull on Friday evening at quotations altogether nominal. Southern Flour in active demand at 6 45 to 87—an advance of 10 to 20 cts. Wheat advanced 3 cts; Southern white 1 98. Spirits dull at 51 to 53. Rosin firm; sales of 30 bbls. new crop Pale at 6 75.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 6 Str Black River, with goods for D & W McLaurin, M C Lamont, J A McLauchlin, D & W J McLeod, A M Ferguson, Pemberton & Sloan, Orrell & Daily, J H Robeson and others.

C F Line. May 5.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for S C Hackney & Son, J & M Lassiter, J Worth, D McNatt, W D & A A Moffitt, Brown & Macon, A C Morrow & Co, J M Worth & Son, Foust & Bro, R D Davis, H Brown, J A Pemberton, S T Hawley & Son, J Ottarburg, E Lilly, A A McKethan, Page & Surles, D Morrison, W McLaurin, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, Myrover & Wightman, T S Lutterloh, G & L Brandt, C T Haigh & Son, Deep River Co, Worth & Utley, A W Steel, S C & L Fox, J A Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, M McInnis, N McKay McNeill.

May 6.—Str Hattie Hart, Capt. Peck, with passengers and merchandise.

Lutterloh's Line. May 7—Steamer Fanny, with passengers and goods for S J Hinsdale, W N Tillinghast, B Rose, J W Lett, H L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, W K Blake, Dr Jas Foulkes, E J Hale & Son, K M Murchison, A G Thornton, W Barber, J R Lee, D & W McLaurin, W W Dic. H & E J Lilly, M Faulk, J C Poe, Wm Bow, C E Leete, Murchison, Reid & Co, M N Leary, James Martine.

THE OLD DOMINION *Coffee Pot,*

HAVING become indispensable to all who have *tested* its value,

A FRESH SUPPLY

Has been obtained, among which is a lower-priced article, viz: 2 qt. at 1 50 and 3 qt 1 75.

ALSO,

Trivets for this Coffee Pot (or boiling vessels of any sort,) at 25 cts., Iron Coffee Pot Mats (or stands) at 15c.

"We record our own opinion formed only by drinking the coffee made in this Coffee Pot; but those more immediately connected with its preparation, are perfectly delighted with the simplicity and economy of the process."—*Southern Guardian, Columbia, S. C.*

For sale at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 12-istf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

White Bone Handle with 3 prong *steel* Forks, very good, 1 35

White Bone Handle with 3 prong *steel* Forks, 3 large Rivets in Handle, *very well* finished, and altogether a *prime* article, 1 75

Ivory Handle Knives only, and Knives and Forks of good styles at low prices.

—ALSO—

More of those Super Horn top balance-edHandle Knives and Forks at $2 50.

Just received at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1859 12-itf

TEA TRAYS.

A VERY pretty and neat pattern, IMPORTED TO MY OWN ORDER for the Fayetteville market; 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 28 and 30 inch. Just received at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 12-is2w

FRENCH COFFEE POTS.

MADE IN PARIS, ONLY THREE LEFT. For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 1t

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

AT O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S

NEW CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Youth's Gloves at O. S. BALDWIN & CO.'S

Youth's Silk Ties at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's Suspenders at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's white lin. duck Coats at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's Silk Pocket Hdkfs. at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's Alpaca Coats at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's "Yoke-Seam" Shirts at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's Half-Hose at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's bl'k doeskin cass. Pants at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's fancy cassimere Pants at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's Linen Pants at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Youth's Marseilles Vests at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

May 7 1t

Those to whom we are indebted for Freight and Drayage would confer a favor upon us by handing in their bills without delay.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Fresh Fruits, &c.

25 BOXES ORANGES and LEMONS;
40 " FIGS;
FRESH COCOA-NUTS;
" DATES, CANDIES;
" MAPLE SUGAR CAKES, &c., &c;

Just to hand by Fanny.

—ALSO—

PRUNES and CHERRIES for sale low;
SPICED NORFOLK OYSTERS;
GINGER WINE, CURRANT WINE, BAY RUM, &c.

For any of the above, or almost any thing else in my line, call at J. R. LEE'S,

Hotel Building.

May 9 12-4t

Town papers copy.

ICE CREAM!

MISS M. A. POTTER will open an Ice Cream Saloon at the Dobbin House on Thursday next. It will be opened every day at Noon and closed at 10 P. M.

May 9 1t

Town papers copy.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

A FRESH supply of that CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER, so much in demand. Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery, by D. ANDERSON.

—ALSO—

PINE APPLE CHEESE.
MACKEREL, No's 1, 2 and 3.

By D. ANDERSON.

May 9, 1859 1t

For Rent.

ON Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock M., until the 1st January next, the "FARM HOUSE" PLACE, the property of John Eccles, Esq.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

May 7 1t

AUCTION SALES.

AT SALES ROOM, on Monday Evening next, at early candle-light, I shall commence sale of

Ready-Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,

and continue till the consignment is closed. This sale embraces an excellent assortment of fresh and desirable goods, and my orders are to close out without reserve.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

May 9 12

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Beverly Rose, for the purposes therein contained, I will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Store on Hay street, on the 24th inst., his entire **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

Groceries, Hardware,

And a variety of other Goods. Terms cash.

E. J. LILLY, Trustee.

May 9, 1859 12-2t

Town papers copy.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of WM. F. HORD & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. E. R. Webster having transferred his interest to Wm. F. Hord who will settle and collect all debts due or coming to said Firm.

In presence of JOHN BARCLAY.

WM. F. HORD.
E. R. WEBSTER.

MR. E. R. WEBSTER will be retained as managing Superintendent on my R. R. works.

WM. F. HORD.

May 9, 1859 12-1m

Harper's Weekly for May 7th, containing the beginning of Dickens' New Story.

New York Ledger for May 14.

Back Numbers of either of the above supplied at the FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

May 7.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

CAROLINA CITY HOTEL.

PARROTT & MEWBORN, Proprietors.

THIS magnificent Hotel has been enlarged to nearly double its original size, an addition of eighty-eight feet having been added on Railroad street, thus presenting an imposing front immediately in view of the Atlantic Ocean.

The veranda of this Hotel (which is three stories high) fronts towards the Ocean two hundred and eighteen feet, affording a

Delightful Promenade.

From this stand point, the beholder can scan the Ocean in the South, Bogue Sound in the South-west, the Harbor with all its shipping, Fort Macon and three Light-Houses in the South-east, affording a range of

OCEAN SCENERY,

that is scarcely elsewhere to be met with.

The superintendence of this Hotel will be in the hands of Mr. H. ERAMBERT, (formerly of the Fayetteville Hotel,) whose taste and skill so eminently qualifies him for making all the guests feel as if they were at home.

The best servants the country could afford have been secured.

Those who stop with us will never be at a loss for

Recreation and Entertainment.

Our steamboat will make regular trips to Beaufort the Inlet, the Fort, and often on extra excursions, while our BAND OF MUSIC will be ever "discoursing sweet sounds" to the ears of those who shall favor us with their company.

Our BAR will furnish choice liquors of all kinds; our BILLIARD ROOM is in good order, and our BOWLING ALLEY will be constantly open for the entertainment of those who have a taste for these healthful exercises; and our READING ROOM will contain files of the best newspapers, magazines, and periodicals published.

The sick will find our

BATHING HOUSES

a matter of great comfort and a help to better health.

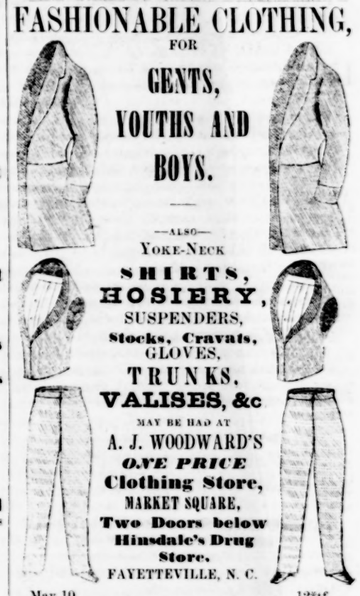
We feel assured that in every respect we can give entire satisfaction; we shall, at least, spare no pains to do our whole duty, that all our guests may receive all possible attention.

TAKE NOTICE! As the train arrives after dark each evening, persons going to Beaufort will do well to stop over night at Carolina City, as they can be conveyed, wherever they wish to go, the next day, in a steamboat or sail-boats, and thus be saved the trouble of a disagreeable night trip across the water.

Carolina City, May 5, 1859 12-2m

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

FOR



GENTS, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

—ALSO—

YOKE-NECK

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, **Stocks, Cravats,** GLOVES, TRUNKS, **VALISES, &c**

MAY BE HAD AT

A. J. WOODWARD'S

ONE PRICE **Clothing Store,**

MARKET SQUARE,

Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 10 12*tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the the 7th of March, my NEGRO WOMAN ELIZA. She is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built; her complexion is quite dark, her weight about 120 lbs.; quick spoken, voice sharp; has a mark or a scar on one of her temples, I don't recollect which at present. She was raised on the Long Swamp, near Floral College; her mother is in Fayetteville, and she has relations at Mrs. Margaret McPhaul's, near Bethel Church, Robeson county; she claims to have a husband in Marion District, S. C. I have reason to believe she is lurking about some of these places. The above reward of $20 will be given for her delivery to me, or her confinement in jail so that I get her again.

S. L. GIBSON,
for Jane McNair.

Springfield, Richmond co., May 6 12*2t

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

Second Spring Stock.

We are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety suitable for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

Also, a large stock of

*Wool, Cassimere and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Cloth

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY
—Is now receiving his stock of—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

150 BBLS. WHISKEY, Monumental & North State:
10 " RYE WHISKEY;
3 " Do. Do., very superior, 5 yrs old,
20 " APPLE BRANDY;
20 " N. E. RUM;
5 " HOLLAND GIN;
G. W. SPERLING, HAY STREET,
At the Store formerly occupied by J. & T. Waddill.
April 2 2*6t

Pure Ohio Corn Whiskey.

150 BBLS. received and for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

"NEW SPRING GOODS"
AT LITTLE'S MILLS,
AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

Amerian and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., }
April 9, 1859. } 6*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
Isaac Keerans and wife and others vs. John Bailey and others.
Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callerr A. Steed, Sion P. Steed, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, and Frederick Steed, are non-resident plaintiffs, and that John Bailey, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha, are non-resident defendants, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for thirty days, notifying the non-resident parties to be and appear at the Court House in Troy, for Montgomery County, on Monday, the 16th of May 1859, when and where the undersigned as Commissioner, will proceed to take the account of the estate of Sam'l Steed, dec'd, now in the hands of Zebedee Russell and Isaac Keerans, receivers.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, the last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and 83d year of American Independence.
6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
S. H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dawson A. McRae is a non-resident of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said D. A. McRae to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for Montgomery County on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.
6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
Montford D. Williams vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae and Green Williams and wife Emesine.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Williams and wife Emesine, the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said Green Williams and wife Emesine to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.
6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1859.
David Terrence, Adm'r of Cerina Nixon.
To the Court.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case, it appearing that Cerina Nixon has left no heirs who are known to the Court: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said heirs, if any, to appear at the next regular term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in June next, then and there to make defence to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and a decree had for the sale of intestate's real estate.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
6*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Mackerel and Herring.

20 BBLS. Mackerel;
50 " Herring;
In prime condition. For sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

BACON.

15 HHDS Sides, }
5 " Shoulders, } A prime article.
Just received and for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

SEGARS.

100,000 SEGARS, various brands, for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.
C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.
☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.
April 29 10-8

Bank of Fayetteville,
16TH APRIL 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on MONDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY next, at 12 o'clock, M.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r
April 16 6*tm

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the following Tracts or Lots of Land be sold by the Sheriff of Cumberland for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, viz:

100 Acres of Land, listed by Joseph Baker, Jr., for John Eccles, valued at $3000, known as the farm House, part in and part out of Town, situated on Cross Creek. Taxes due. $53 61

One Lot listed by James Huske, for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins H. Newell and others, valued at $500. One other Lot on Cool Spring street, valued at $200. Taxes due for 1856, 1857. $8 92

350 Acres of Land listed by W. L. Hall, on the east side of Cape Fear River, joins Jno. M. Beasley and others, valued at $1700. Taxes due $32 15

One Lot listed by Mrs E. A. Sprightly, residence on Gillespie street, joins J. C. Haigh, valued at $800. Taxes due $4 16

Three Lots listed by Graham D. Baker, for the Heirs of John Thomas, situated in Lower Fayetteville, valued at $200. Tax due $1 04

One Lot listed for the Estate of Patrick Montague. Taxes due for 1856 and 1857. $8 88

One Lot listed for Jas. Black, situated in Lower Fayetteville, valued at $75. Tax due 39c

8 or 10 Acres of Land situated on Hay Mount, belonging to the Heirs of Betsy Cox and John Cole, double tax due 1855, 1856 and 1857.

From the Minutes.
10*tJC] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the following Tracts or Lots of Land be sold, by John W. Baker, Town Collector, for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

Lot listed by George W. McDonald, on Person street, joins J. Waddill and others, valued at $800. Taxes due $10 40

Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, listed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50. Tax due 65c

Lot listed by M. N. Leary, for Estate of Solomon Nash, on Winslow street, valued at $1000. Taxes due. $13 00

Lot listed by A. J. O'Hanlon for Duncan Nelson, on Hillsboro' street opposite Distillery, valued at $150. Taxes due $1 95

Lot listed by James Huske for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins Jas. Evans, valued at $500.

One Lot on Cool Spring street, valued $200. Taxes due for 1855, 1856 and 1857 $28 35

From the Minutes.
10*tJ6] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Three Hundred Dollars.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in September last, a negro man named CLINTON. He is about twenty-one years old, weighs between 180 and 190 pounds, is of a copper color, is between five feet ten inches and six feet in height, and has a down expression of countenance. Clinton was sold by G. R Guthrie, Esq., of Chatham county, N. C., and was raised by Archibald McIntyre, dec'd, near the "Gulf" in said County where he is now probably lurking.

I will pay one hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so I get him, or his delivery to me. I will also pay one hundred and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

JAMES C. PASS.
Yanceyville, N. C., April 30, 1859. 10*3tpd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.
Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

ATLANTIC MUTUAL
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,

And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.
W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell,	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

WM. CARTER & SON,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
March 15, 1859. } 96-

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

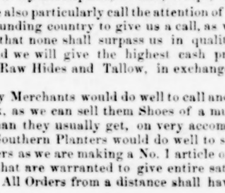
ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1859. 64-ypd

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.
Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS AND Buyers generally to their very heavy Stock of

Groceries & Hardware.

Consisting in part of

230 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
75 Bbls. Sugar;
17 Hhds. Do.;
33 Bbls. and Hf-Bbls. Mrs Miller's Eagle Mills and Bonn's Snuff;
50 Boxes and Kegs Soda;
35 " Tea;
36 " Starch;
100 " Glass, various sizes;
60 " Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
20,000 lbs. Western and N. C. Bacon;
400 Bags Corn;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder;
Raisins, Soap, Candy, &c.;
500 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
160 Doz. Steel and Iron Hoes;
576 Pr. Trace Chains;
45 Doz. Eng. and German Wheat and Grass Blades;
50 " Shovels, Spades and Forks;
35 " Coffee Mills;
10 Tons and upward Hollow-ware & Plow Castings;
Also, a full and complete assortment of Hardware and Groceries not enumerated;
Blacksmith's, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools;
10 Tons Hoop Iron;
A large assortment of Swedes, American and English Iron;
German, Blister and Cast Steel;
Shoe Maker's Material and Shoe Findings;

Saddlery;

50 Doz. Wagon and Buggy Whips;

In addition to our large and well selected stock of Shelf Goods, we have on the way and expect to receive in a few days, direct from the manufacturers in England, the heaviest stock of

Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Shears, Scissors, Razors and Files, ever offered in this market.

We shall also import during the year, 100 TONS SWEDES IRON, various sizes, from 1¼ to 12 inches; 50 tons of which we expect to receive about the 15th of June.

We shall ADD to our stock from time to time, as the trade requires; will at all times be prepared to offer inducements to Country Merchants, paying STRICT attention to orders.

March 9, 1859 95-3m

Finest Family Groceries for 1859.

ACKER MERRALL & CO.,
No. 132 Chamber Street,
Corner of College Place.
(Opposite Hudson River Rail Road Station.)
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN
FINEST WINES, FINEST BRANDIES, FINEST SEGARS,
FINEST TEAS, FINEST COFFEES, FINEST SUGARS,
FINEST BUTTER, FINEST HAMS, FINEST TONGUES, and
FINEST FAMILY GROCERIES,
of every description, put up for Shipment to all parts of the World.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application.
March 24 99-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of STEDMAN & HORNE, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ ALL persons indebted will PLEASE call and settle their accounts.

J. C. STEDMAN.] [JAMES W. HORNE.

HAVING purchased Mr. Stedman's entire interest, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers.

JAMES W. HORNE.
April 25 8-1m

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

To Rail Road Contractors!

—JUST RECEIVED—

100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 29, 1859. 800tf

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Ranaway!

FROM the subscriber, in Robeson county, about the 15th of Feb'y, a small bay mare MULE; said Mule was bought in Pittsborough, and I presume she is making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. DR. B. T. PERSON.
Randalsville, March 12 97*tf

FRESH ARRIVAL!
Second Stock Spring and Summer Goods.
J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the

NEWEST STYLES.

—Such as—

Summer Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, &c.,

With a great variety of new style goods for

Traveling Dresses and Dusters.

Also a complete assortment of

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large and varied assortment of

SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CHANTILLY LACE POINTS, BLK AND WHITE BERAGE MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS, &c.

A few of those splendid French EMBROIDERED AND LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Doughas & Sherwood's NEW STYLE CORSETTS, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporter attached.)

A great variety of NEW STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 19, 1859 7-

IRONSTONE CHINA.
W. N. TILLINGHAST

IS now opening an Invoice of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA, comprising an assortment of Dinner and Tea Ware, which was imported to his own order expressly to suit *This Market.*

This Ware is the LATEST STYLE and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

His assortment of other Wares

is still good. Country Merchants may supply themselves on as good terms as by sending North.

April 23. 8-1m

NEW STOCK
Of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.
E. GLOVER

HAS returned from the North with a large Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Watches of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $160; Gold Chains of all kinds and prices; Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets, a large stock; Gold Lockets, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Silver Spoons of all kinds; a fine lot Silver Cups, Plated Castors and Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets; Clocks, Military Goods and every thing usually kept in a Jewelry Store, which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine.

March 8, 1859 95-3m

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

THE subscriber having lately refitted his ICE CREAM SALOON, at the Shemwell House, will be pleased to serve the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, on and after the 27th inst.

The Saloon will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and kept open until 10 P. M.

P. SHEMWELL.
April 25 1859. 8tf

Real Estate at Auction.

THE desirable residence on Hay Mount, fronting U. S. Arsenal, and adjoining Mrs. Ochiltree, on the South, known as the McGary lot, recently occupied by Mrs. Horne.

House and Lot corner Maiden Lane & Scotch Alley, occupied by Mr. James McGilvary, including the House and Lot in rear, property of the late Miss Isabella Campbell.

The above property will be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.
April 25. 8-ts

TRUST SALE CONTINUED.

THE Trust Sale of Jas. G. Cook will be resumed on 25th May next, when the lot east of his Store will be sold, unless it should be sold at private sale; the lot is 24 by 139 feet. At the same time quite a number of other articles.

SAMPSON BOON, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 11, 1859. 4-ts

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing.)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY
Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence are at fault, and the bowels having ceased to do their duty, the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy years, to find some remedy whereby to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, has but to try a bottle, and plaints, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

Those who want a genuine all Those who want a genuine medicine to remove all the system, supplying in their the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving bone and health to the whole machinery, removing whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billous attacks are **better, prevented,** by **Liver Invigorator.** cured, **and, what is** the occasional use of the

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia** One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for fe- male obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color of the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures all **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Iowa Type.** It operates as **Ague, Chill Fever, Iowa Type.** It operates sure and are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice or Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.
Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

Chronology of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1858 by D. K. Bennett. Just received.
ct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

SUNDRIES.

50 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA COFFEE;
10 Bbls. Refined SUGARS;
10 " Eagle Mills and Scotch SNUFF;
10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
30 Boxes Soda and Butter BISCUIT;
10 Boxes Adamantine CANDLES;
20 " SOAP;
10 " S. W. Collins' Superior AXES;
30 Kegs NAILS;
Grubbing and Weeding HOES; SPADES, SHOVELS, Manure Forks, Hatchets, Trace Chains, Brooms, Buckets, Powder and Shot, in store and for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING,
South Side Hay Street.
☞ At the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.
April 29 10*2m

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law.
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON
Dec'r 27, 1858. 75tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1859.

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present. It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday in May next. All suitors, witnesses, and others having business on the Civil Docket only, are requested to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. Joseph L. Bryan.
Attachment and Levy on Land.—Judgment Conditional.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Joseph L. Bryan has removed from this County so that process cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Joseph L. Bryan to be and appear at the next regular Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him and the land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term 1859.
Thomas W. Holbert and others vs. N. A. Stedman and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Winship Stedman, some of the defendants in the above suit, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ord